THE LITERARY DIGEST

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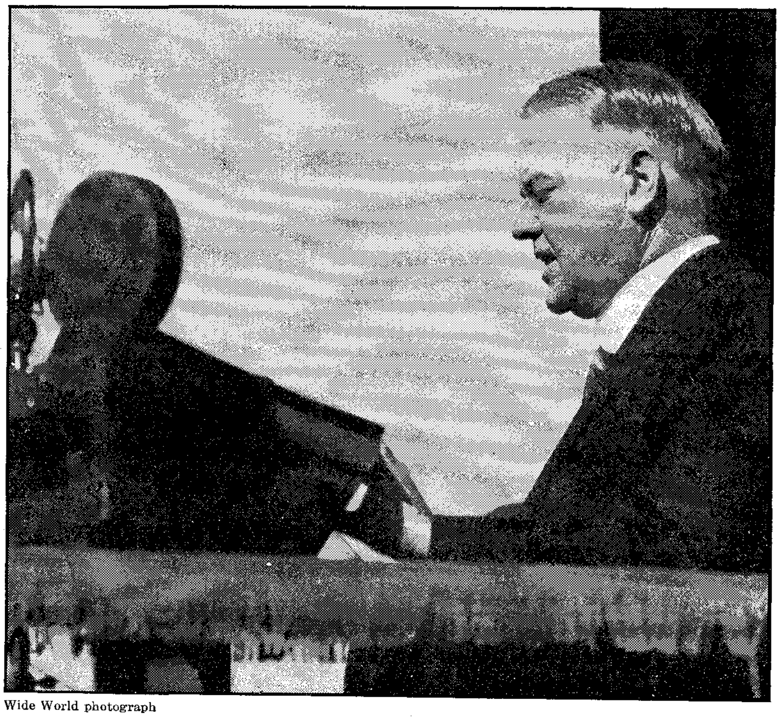
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

MR. HOOVER'S REPUBLICAN BATTLE CRY

THE REAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM was laid down, the battle-cry of the Republican party was sounded, when Herbert Hoover, who eight years ago was not a party man at all, formally accepted party leadership at Palo Alto. As one press writer puts it, "he spoke as the Republican party," a fact which may account for much of Republican editorial praise and Democratic criticism of the speech. The general conviction in Republican circles in Washington, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, was that Mr. Hoover did "an extraordinarily good job of laying down a platform on which Republicans can stand, whether they be North or South, East or West, Catholic or Protestant, wet or dry, rural or urban." And when the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* says: "We believe the Republican party has put forward a candidate to be proud of, and enthusiastic for," it speaks for the great mass of party leaders and editors all over the land. These party spokesmen generally agree with the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* in finding in the acceptance speech revelation of the candidate's "completely ordered mind; a comprehensive grasp on affairs domestic and international, and the clear vision which discerns their outlines and proportions; a sober, dispassionate and accurate weighing of values; a will and ability to ascertain the truth, and what is more important than all else besides, a will and ability to carry on with sound policy a progressive and constructive government of the Republic." And it must be noted that independent and Democratic journals have also been heard joining more or less enthusiastically in the applause. For instance, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), finds the speech frank and honest, with the candidate's commitments for the most part positive, "and his position clear." Similarly, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) finds the speech lacking "nothing in dignity of tone or breadth of vision." And the chairman of the Democratic National Committee characterizes Mr. Hoover's speech as "one that tends to raise politics to a bit higher level."

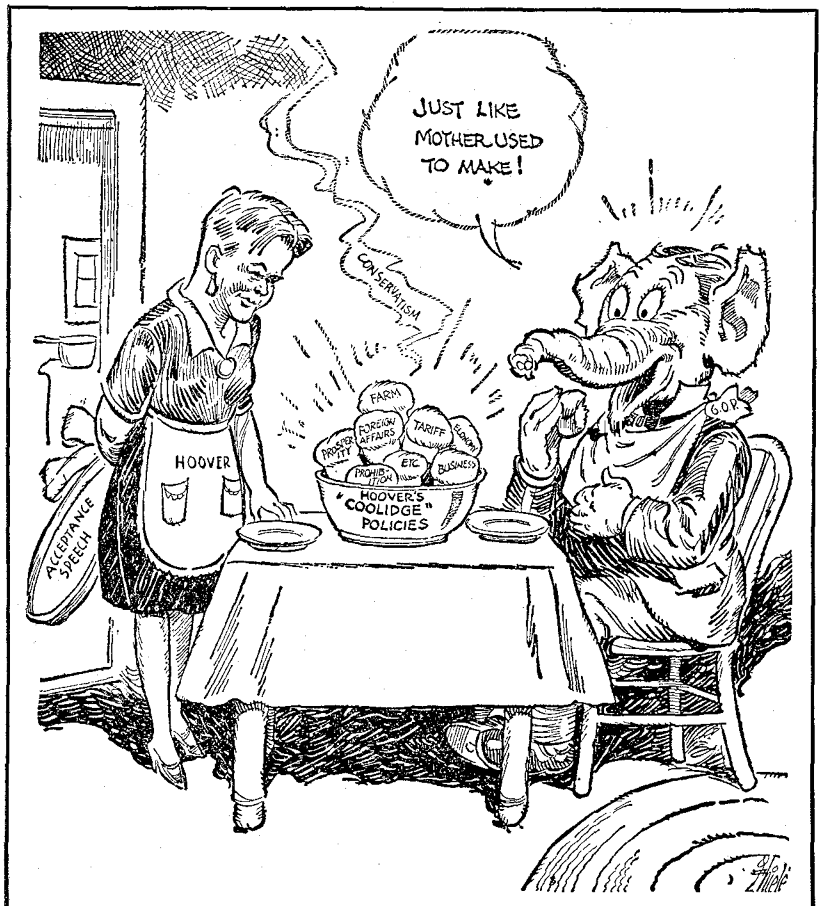


Wide World photograph

HERBERT HOOVER ACCEPTS REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

He will not try to solve the nation's problems alone, if elected President. Rather, as he puts it in his speech of acceptance, "all that an honest man can say is that within the extent of his abilities and his authority and in cooperation with the Congress and with leaders of every element in our people, these problems shall be courageously met and solution will be courageously attempted."

Yet to many Democratic commentators the very Republicanism of the speech furnishes matter for criticism. It seems to the Macon *Telegraph* that there will be unbounded disappointment that this man, once noted for his political independence, "swallows the Republican Administration of the past seven and a half years without making even a wry face." For the most part the speech, in the opinion of the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), fits Mr. Hoover "into the picture of the Harding - Coolidge administrations without a jar; he would do a bit of polishing here and there, reorganize administrative machinery, tighten a few screws that have worked loose, sweep the dirt a little farther under the radiator." But there is nothing, insists the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "to fire with new enthusiasm the Hoover admirers who honestly believe that their man is a little out of the ordinary." "The address is that of a thoroughly orthodox Republican," says the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.), and the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.) thinks "it is much such a speech as William McKinley might have made, or Warren Harding, in their day, or Senator Fess or Senator Smoot might easily duplicate in this." Except for grammar and style, the address according to the New York *World* (Dem.) "is almost indistinguishable from any address Mr. Coolidge has made on any occasion, be it a dinner at the chamber of commerce or a meeting of the Boy Scouts." *The World*, a Hoover supporter in the spring of 1920, assumes that this speech does not really represent Mr. Hoover, "that he is staging an imitation of Mr. Coolidge for the purpose of trying to hold together Mr. Coolidge's majority of 1924." "Hoover's Hazy Speech," runs an Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) head-line. Mr. Hoover's emphasis on prosperity and Prohibition lead the Birmingham *News* (Dem.) to picture *J. Rufus Wallingford* stepping into a Presidential campaign for the first time in our history and "leading *Mr. Praise God Barebone* gently by the hand." *The Nation* goes these Democratic editors one better when it says of the address: "Republican smugness, self-complacency, self-satisfaction, self-righteousness, appear in every line." And in a signed article in the Baltimore *Evening Sun,* H. L. Mencken tears what he calls "the Hoover manifesto" to pieces, remarking that "it states the obvious in banal terms, and then proceeds to elaborate it without imagination," and, "God made Mr. Hoover virtuous, but he also made him dull."



THE BRIDE'S FIRST BISCUITS!

—Thiele in the Schenectady *Union-Star.*

To appreciate this generalized laudation and criticism of the Hoover speech the readers' recollection of Mr. Hoover's voice over the radio or the newspaper summaries of the speech is sufficient, but for an understanding of the discussion of Mr. Hoover's presentation of campaign issues, it will be well to recall some of the things he said. Mr. Hoover began by reviewing the material progress of the nation during these past eight years of Republican rule; and then declaring:

> "We in America to-day are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal, but given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, and we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation. There is no guaranty against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate.
>
> "I especially rejoice in the effect of our increased efficiency upon the improvement of the American home.
>
> "Material prosperity and moral progress must march together if we would make the United States that commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders."

It is evident to the press from the space devoted to it in his address that Mr. Hoover considers farm-relief the most important problem confronting him. After explaining the farmers' need of relief, Mr. Hoover pointed out that the Republican program includes three principal features: An adequate tariff on farm products; lower transportation charges to be brought about in part by developing our inland waterways; and, finally, "the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines." After observing that objection to the Republican program of relief through a special farm board and financial aid to cooperatives has been raised on the score that it will cost a good deal of money, the Republican candidate retorted: "A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity." Besides this plan of relief, Mr. Hoover has in mind cooperative activity on the part of farm groups similar to that undertaken in various industries on the initiative of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Hoover upholds the Republican policy of protection, and declares his sympathy with labor. He favors the coordinated development of our water resources, believing that "every drop which runs to the sea without yielding its full economic service is a waste," and he holds that such development, together with other undertakings in public works, "should, so far as practicable, be adjusted to take up the slack of unemployment elsewhere."

Turning to Prohibition, Mr. Hoover first repeated his statement to Senator Borah referring to the "experiment, noble in motive," which "must be worked out constructively," and then added:

> "Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law can not be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States.
>
> "Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification."

Returning to our economic progress, Mr. Hoover declared that the reason for it lies "in our magnificent educational system, in the hard-working character of our people, in the capacity for farsighted leadership in industry, the ingenuity, the daring of the pioneers of new inventions, in the abolition of the saloon, and the wisdom of our national policies."

A simpler organization of governmental departments and bureaus is advocated, and a word of praise is given to the independent American business man. Women are asked to take a larger part in politics. Then follows a widely quoted paragraph:

> "In this land, dedicated to tolerance, we still find outbreaks of intolerance. I come of Quaker stock. My ancestors were persecuted for their beliefs. Here they sought and found religious freedom. By blood and conviction I stand for religious tolerance both in act and in spirit. The glory of our American ideals is the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Corruption in government is deplored—"moral incompetency by those entrusted with government is a blighting wind upon private integrity." Mr. Hoover alludes to his connection with child-relief efforts to lead up to the declaration that "racial progress marches upon the feet of healthy and instructed children." The candidate voices his own "deep passion for peace," and endorses the Kellogg treaties.

From the tone of this address, the Lynchburg *News* (Dem.) is convinced that Mr. Hoover would try to solve our problems "arithmetically and without manifesting one particle of human sentiment." But the conclusion is far from universal. The reaction to the Hoover speech as received at the Hoover headquarters, writes William Hard, "would seem to indicate principally that humanitarian sentiment and humanitarian endeavor by government" have been made an issue in the campaign. The human note, the feeling for the average man, the concern for women and children, impress papers like the Portland (Me.) *Express* (Rep.), Boston *Herald* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), Mobile *Register* (Dem.), New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), Des Moines *Register* (Ind.), Omaha *Bee-News* (Rep.), and Lincoln *State Journal* (Rep.).

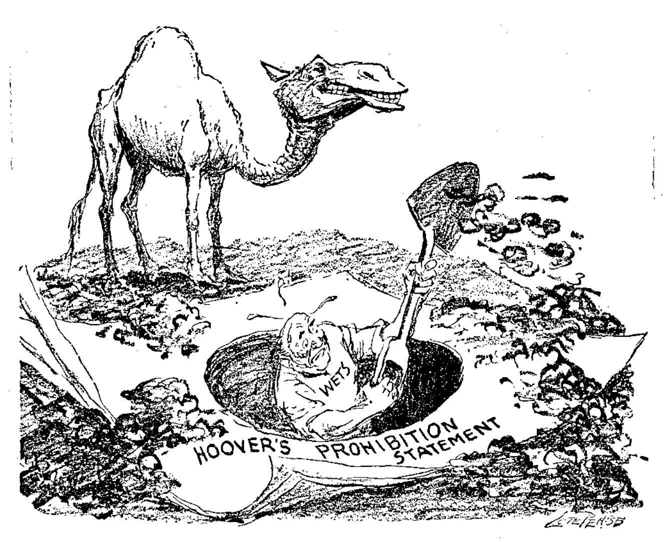
The Hoover farm position, predicts W. W. Jermane, Seattle *Times* Washington correspondent, "will satisfy agriculture, and give him the electoral vote of every farm State in the North and West." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) thinks "he has offered to the reasoning and reasonable farmer the best and most satisfactory plan that has been offered since the farm agitation began ten years ago." Mr. Hoover, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), "has started in the right direction, his purpose is sincere." Another Minnesota daily, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), draws these conclusions from the Hoover speech:

> "1. The Republican nominee is heart and soul determined to remedy the conditions which have been hampering the proper functioning of the agricultural industry during the past ten years.
>
> "2. He has an extraordinarily profound and searching grasp of the whole complex subject, and intends, if elected, to make the rehabilitation of agriculture the foremost issue of his Administration.
>
> "3. The likelihood is that, under Herbert Hoover's direction, agriculture would achieve stabilization more quickly, more certainly, with fewer waste motions, and with less knocking and backfiring and gear-grinding than under the direction of any other human being."

Frank O. Lowden, conspicuous as a farm-relief candidate for the Presidency previous to the Kansas City convention, declares himself much impress by the Hoover speech, and in particular by the emphasis on the farm problem. *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines) thinks that agricultural leaders "will thank Hoover heartily for putting this program of agricultural idealism before the nation." Praise of Hoover's stand is quoted in the press as coming from the editors of such journals as *The Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), *Farm and Fireside* (New York), *The Iowa Homestead* (Des Moines), *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln), *The Wisconsin Agriculturalist* (Racine), *Breeder's Gazette* (Chicago), and *The Kansas Farmer* (Topeka).

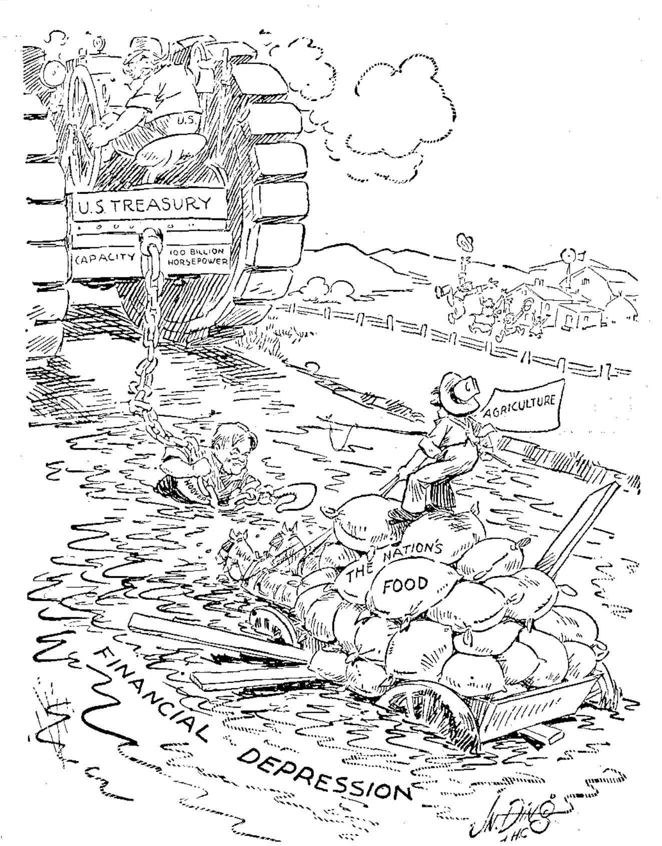
On the other hand, we find such agricultural authorities as Dr. John D. Black, of Harvard, insisting that Mr. Hoover "offers nothing new whatever in the way of a positive program."

The Democratic New York *Times*, New York *World*, and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* find Mr. Hoover's farm-relief program all too vague.



IF THERE'S ANY MOISTURE, IT'S A LONG WAY DOWN

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.



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HOOVER: "We've done it for others, why not you?"

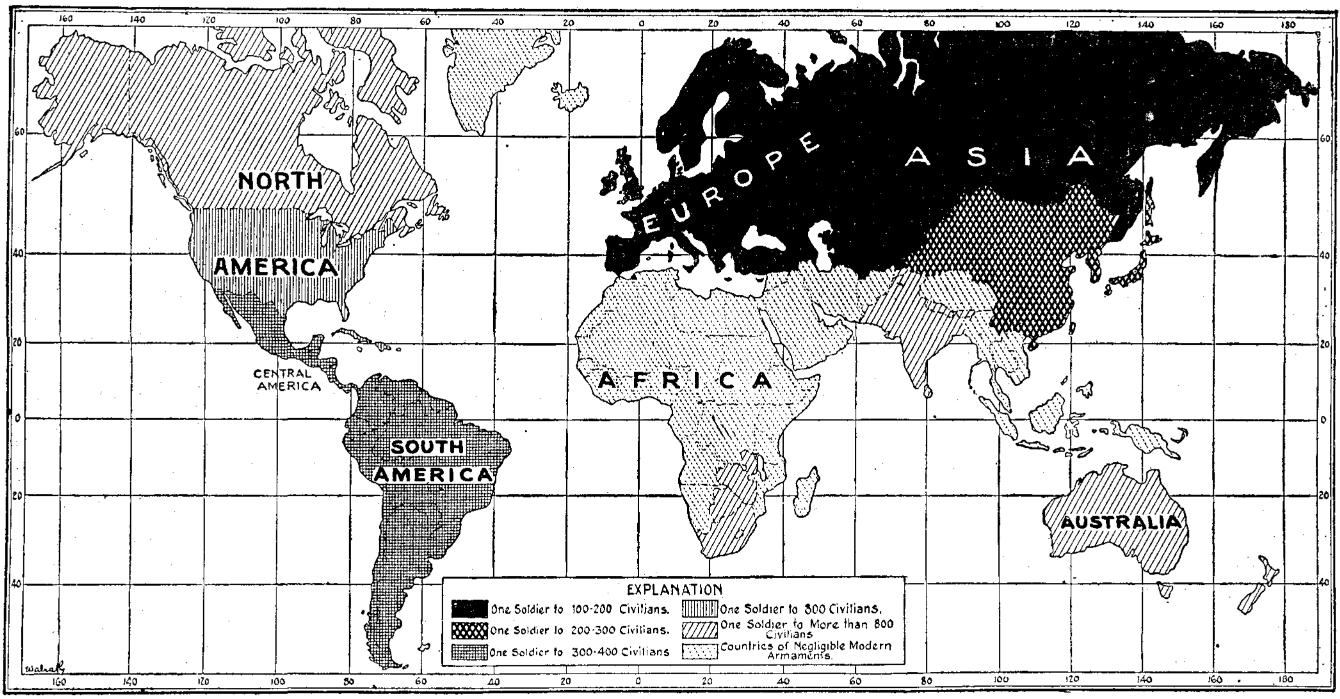
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

But whatever Mr. Hoover thinks, the public in general votes the Prohibition feature the most interesting thing in his address. Several press correspondents think he has pleased both wets and drys in his own party, the address, in the words of a Washington *Post* correspondent, being considered "as dry, with a door open to the wets." Or as a Universal Service writer puts it: "Hoover has come out flatly against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but leaves the door slightly ajar for a modification of Prohibition." At any rate, Mr. Hoover's speech was dry enough to make the chairman of the Prohibition party's National Committee predict the withdrawal of the Prohibition candidates and an indorsement of Hoover. In a dry periodical, *The National Enquirer* (Ind.), we read:

> "Herbert Hoover is dry. He takes his stand with the friends of Prohibition. He intends to work out the problem constructively. Friends of Prohibition will vote for Hoover."

But wet Republican papers like the Chicago *Tribune* find Mr. Hoover's statement on Prohibition "radically unsatisfactory to a large body of Americans." The New York *World* and a number of other Democratic papers accuse him of "straddling." This part of the speech, says the Richmond *News-Leader*, is "calculated to placate the Anti-Saloon League and to encourage the American Brewers Association." And *The Star*, of Meridian, Mississippi, makes this observation:

> "Judging from the present Hoover utterance, the dry men may take due hope and comfort. Relying on the past Hoover party deeds, the bootleggers and the wet men may rejoice.
>
> "Hoover's dry phrases sound right well, but the record of Prohibition enforcement under Andrew Mellon, the distiller, gives his pledge the lie. While Mr. Hoover makes a definite declaration within his limits, all he offers is continuation of the present Republican dry-in-word and 'wet-in-deed' hypocrisy."


NORTH AMERICA
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
EXPLANATION
One Soldier to 100-200 Civilians.
One Soldier to 200-300 Civilians.
One Soldier to 300-400 Civilians
One Soldier to 800 Civilians.
One Soldier to More than 800 Civilians
Countries of Negligible Modern Armaments.

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THE ARMED WORLD OF TO-DAY

Pictured in terms of the proportion of soldiers in standing armies to civilian population. The various kinds of shading indicate the relative strength of forces totaling 5,500,000 men.

OUR NAVY NOT AFFECTED BY THE ANTI-WAR PACTS

REDUCTION OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY need not be expected under the Kellogg multilateral treaty renouncing war, since these are simply weapons of national defense, according to President Coolidge's point of view, first learned by accredited correspondents in Wisconsin. All reports of his attitude essentially agreed with that of the New York *Times*, which says: "He views the Army and Navy purely as defensive weapons, moderate in size, never maintained for aggression, and therefore can not see why a treaty whose primary purpose is to prevent attack can be concerned with the matter of national defense. The President appears to anticipate virtually no reduction of the American Army and Navy, even if the treaty becomes an accomplished fact, and he holds it futile to discuss such a question before the treaty is actually in effect." Further, in view of news that Great Britain has sent a draft of the treaty to Geneva before signing, it is added: "Neither can the President conceive of any objection which the League of Nations could have to its members entering into a treaty of this kind, inasmuch as he holds the League is by its own tenets an instrument of peace." Then in an address to the Wisconsin State Convention of the American Legion, declaring that the Kellogg treaty, awaiting the signature of fifteen nations on August 27, "holds a greater hope for peaceful relations than was ever before given to the world," President Coolidge said that by taking a leading position in securing this agreement—

> "We have demonstrated that when we have said we maintained our armaments, not for aggression, but purely for defense, we were making a candid statement which we were willing to verify by our actions.
>
> "I shall not now go into a discussion of the details or the implications of this agreement other than to point out that, of course, it detracts nothing from the right and obligation of ourselves or the other high contracting parties to maintain an adequate national defense against any attack, but it does pledge ourselves not to attack others in consideration for their agreement not to attack us, and to seek a settlement of our controversies one with another through peaceful means."

These declarations make "refreshing hot-weather reading for French Government officials," cables Edwin L. James from Paris to his papers, and we read in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette:*

> "Now that the American President has said that the anti-war compact need not affect the American Army and Navy, the French will be in a much better position to continue to do what they like about their armies. President Coolidge says the American Army and Navy are intended only for defense. That is what they all say, and how much more so since in signing the Kellogg treaty France and her allies promise never to attack any one.
>
> "So with England agreeing as a corollary to the naval agreement not to oppose the French trained reserve program, and with America indicating that she will make no disarmament drive following the signing of the Kellogg compact, the French and their partners face the prospects of having opposed to them at the coming Geneva discussions only Germany and Russia. That makes it look easy for them.
>
> "Of course something may be done in the direction of naval disarmament, but that does not greatly concern the French since England, the chief opponent of submarines, will now make no further opposition to the French building smaller defensive undersea boats, on which they wish to concentrate."

Le Temps, Paris, declares that the thesis of the American President is "unanswerable; the compact against war has no direct relation to questions of national defense:

> "The anti-war compact is one thing and disarmament another thing. He sees that a solution of disarmament can not be determined by the sole existence of a treaty outlawing war; that is, imperialist wars and wars of conquest. The anti-war treaty is a moral factor destined to act on governments and public opinion. It may create a new atmosphere, as did the Locarno treaties. It ought to give to the governments a clearer realization of their responsibilities and moral duties, but we must not ask more of it than it can give."

Praise, tempered with criticism, characterizes most American press comment at the moment. Among strong Republican papers the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* injects reference to a kind of "presidential descent" from favoring a "full-dress" Kellogg peace conference, to consideration of the pact as a "hypothetical instrument," on account of accumulating criticism that may interfere with ratification by the Senate. The New York *Herald Tribune's* story of the President's speech on "the new international morality" also refers to the treaty as one "which the President hopes the Senate will eventually authorize him to sign for the United States." According to numerous papers, however, the President has done wisely and well to point out the distinctions in the program of fathering the anti-war treaty and maintaining national defense. Here is another instance of that Coolidge "common sense" which has so impress the country, says the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind. Rep.): He "is capable of standing on a mountain-top without becoming dizzy; he can gaze upon far horizons without forgetting the solid ground beneath his feet or the inevitable operations of the law of gravity; in these practical and candid remarks the President speaks a language everybody can understand."

"Here we are hoping for great things from Secretary Kellogg's effort to secure an agreement on the outlawing of war. And here we are keeping our powder dry for possible emergencies," says the Troy *Record* (Rep.). In view of the President's interpretation, "there is no reason for any advocate of American preparedness opposing the signing of the pact so far as the United States is concerned," asserts the Providence *Journal* (Ind.); "any additions to our fleet, for instance, could not be construed as any violation of the spirit of the new treaty." For—

> "War as an institution for the consummation of projects of aggrandizement, for the unprovoked attack of the weak by the strong, in fact for any purpose short of defense, is proscribed by the Kellogg treaty. If the pact, when finally signed, is scrupulously observed by each of its signatories, international wars can not fail to be less frequent than in the past."

The Kellogg treaty constitutes an impressive gesture toward peace, according to the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), "but the reservation to each nation of the right to make war in self-defense allows too large a loophole" for actual prevention of hostilities.

"The man in the street," remarks the New York *World* (Ind.), while welcoming the prospect of a signed treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, "might ask when the disarmament is to begin which should accompany such an agreement." We read:

> "There are superheated patriots in Washington in both parties who are anything but satisfied with a naval *status quo*. Mr. Coolidge's own Secretary of the Navy, defending before a Congressional committee his five-year $750,000,000 ship-building program, revealed that his real hope was for a twenty-year $2,500,000,000 program. The Republican platform speaks, not merely of maintaining, but of 'rounding out' our Navy to the full Washington Treaty limits. There is missionary work to be done, not in Europe and Asia alone, before Mr. Coolidge's proposed treaty can usher in a really 'revolutionary policy among nations.' At least it is a step in the right direction."

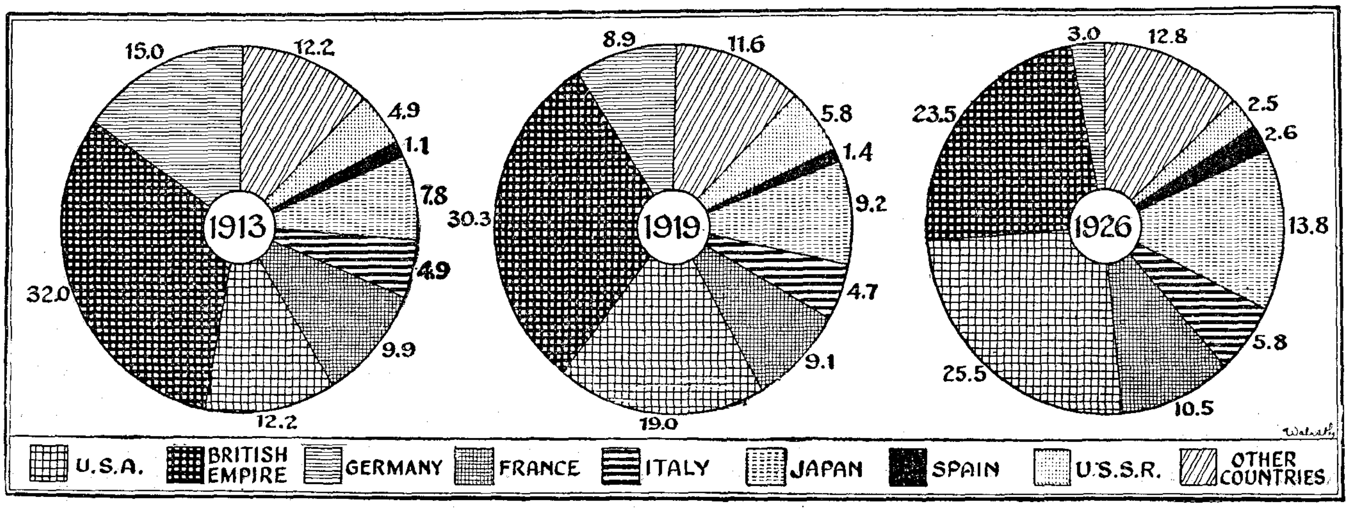
The cost of armaments throughout the world is $3,500,000,000 a year, according to the latest year-book of the League of Nations—$2,400,000,000 for standing armies of 5,500,000 soldiers, and $1,100,000,000 for navies of 5,047,300 tonnage. This preparedness cost is equal to the entire expenditure of the United States for all purposes, points out P. W. Wilson in a New York *Times* review of the League's statistics, and "it is also equal to $2 a head, or $10 a family, for the entire human race. It amounts to about one-sixth of the national incomes, and maintains a world ratio of one soldier to 300 civilians and one naval ton to thirteen tons of mercantile marine. Further, we are informed that our Army stands at a ratio of one soldier to 800 civilians, and while the navies of principal European countries have decreased as a result of the war, the navies of Japan and the United States have increased. The standing armies of Europe total nearly 3,000,000, which means that "a continent with one-quarter of the world's population maintains more than one-half of mobilized man-power." In fifteen of the smaller independent European countries, the army ratio is three times that of the United States. Before the war the Central Powers had armies totaling 1,115,000, to-day they number only 183,500; the Allies on the continent had armies totaling 2,650,000; to-day they number 2,154,000. The navy decreases as a result of the war, in tons, according to Mr. Wilson, are:

	1913	*1926*	*Decrease*
Germany........	1,030,000	151,000	879,000
Britain..........	2,208,000	1,184,000	1,024,000
France..........	683,000	529,000	154,000
Italy............	337,000	295,000	42,000
Russia..........	339,000	125,000	214,000

> "The interpretation of these figures is simple. The German navy has largely disappeared. The British have been able, therefore, to reduce their fleets by more than a million tons.
>
> "The increases are:

Japan..........	536,000	695,000	+ 159,000
U. S. A..........	843,000	1,290,000	+ 447,000

> "On paper, then, the United States has a larger—a considerably larger—Navy than Great Britain. With all navies, however, a real question, as experts know, is not aggregate tonnage, but a much more vital factor, namely, the date of the vessels in the navies. Hence, in both the United States Navy and the British there is an official allowance for what is described as depreciated tonnage. And the character of navies is also changing in classes of cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc."



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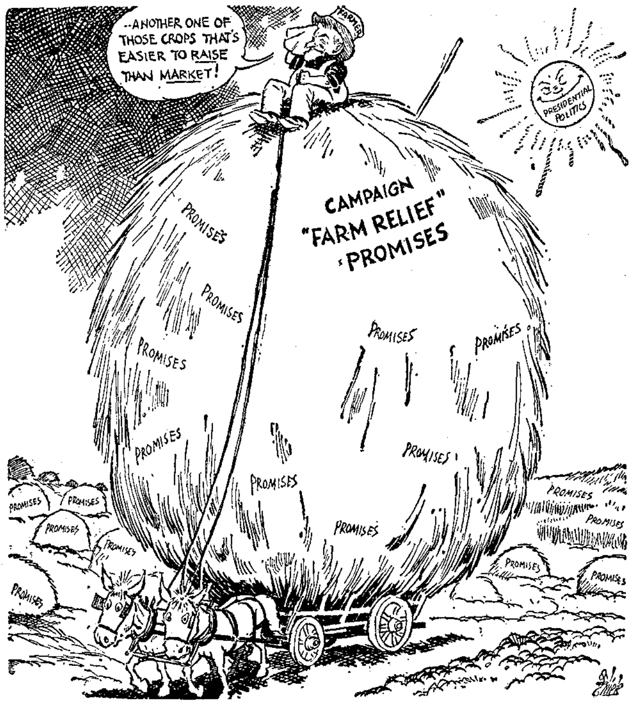
CHANGES IN NAVIES OF THE WORLD

Graphic showing of the distribution of the world's total naval tonnage among nations (in percentages) before, during, and since the World War.

HOPES AND FEARS FROM BUMPER CROPS

WILL THE FARMER HAVE MORE MONEY to spend after the harvests than last year? This is the question which business men, bankers, advertising experts, and traveling salesmen are asking as they read newspaper reports of the "greatest corn crop of all time" in Nebraska, a record-breaking yield of wheat in Kansas, and the largest corn crop ever produced in Iowa. "Not only corn, but the whole agricultural production promises a good return to the farmers and a heavy contribution to the business of the railroads," observes *The Wall Street Journal.* Already, says Col. Leonard P. Ayres, well-known economist, increased sales by mail-order houses and farm-implement manufacturers are reflecting the improvement in the purchasing power of the agricultural sections. This is good news, for it is estimated that farmers spend $6,000,000,000 each year for American-manufactured goods, and supply one-eighth of the tonnage carried by the railroads. Furthermore, it is explained, the margin between the farmer's cost and his final return ought to be greater this year because of improved methods of planting and harvesting. But there is also the fact that a large corn or wheat crop brings less per bushel.


--ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE CROPS THAT'S EASIER TO RAISE THAN MARKET!
FARMER
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS
CAMPAIGN "FARM RELIEF" PROMISES
PROMISES

SPEAKING OF BUMPER CROPS

—Thiele in the Chicago *Tribune.*

According to the latest forecast of the Department of Agriculture, wheat and corn, our two principal grain crops, promise a production this year exceeding that of 1927. The present prospect for our five principal grain crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye—is an increase of 8 per cent. over that of 1927, in the opinion of the Boston *News Bureau.* The Government estimates that there will be 14,291,000 bales of cotton this year, as against 12,800,000 actually harvested in 1927. Last year's cotton crop, according to *The Business Conditions Weekly* of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, sold for $1,254,000,000, but no one can predict what cotton will bring this year. As J. C. Royle points out in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches:

"There is no assurance that the crop will be as high as the prediction. The weather in some sections has been favorable to the boll-weevil, and encroachments of insect pests are increasing in some sections of the Southwest. It is also conservatively estimated that there remains a carry-over of 5,078,000 bales. If the government forecast is correct, this means an available supply of 19,367,000 bales of cotton.

"It is estimated the world needs a crop of at least 15,000,000 bales to supply mill requirements and leave the necessary margin of excess for emergencies. All these facts would seem to indicate higher raw-cotton prices. But an advance in the price of raw cotton is pretty sure to bring a complaint from the manufacturers and statements that goods prices must be advanced. Consumers of cotton-goods will oppose any such advance bitterly, and increases in prices may serve to check buying to a decided degree. On the other hand, failure to advance the prices of cotton-goods will cut the already narrow margin of profit of the manufacturers.

"The advance in cotton prices also will becloud still further the situation in the automobile-tire field. More poundage of cotton than rubber is used in tire casings. An advance in raw-cotton prices, therefore, will cut down margins of profit for the tire manufacturers. Most of these have recently reduced tire prices, and now are complaining that they are not making money. Three prominent tire companies reported moderate profits in the first half-year, but three others equally prominent suffered losses."

Glancing over the Department of Agriculture crop forecast, we find the following prospects, as compared with the 1927 harvest:

Crop	*Estimated yield, 1928*	*Yield, 1927*	*Value, 1927*
Corn..............	3,029,561,000 bu.	2,773,708,000	$2,015,000,000
Cotton............	14,291,000 bales	12,800,000	1,254,000,000
Hay..............	88,800,000 tons	106,500,000	1,207,000,000
Wheat............	891,000,000 bu.	873,000,000	975,000,000
Oats..............	1,442,000,000 bu.	1,184,000,000	537,000,000

Good prospects for a potato crop of 460,000,000 bushels are held out by the Government, but prices, says a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce,* are the lowest in years. In fact, says the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post,* "no very convincing conclusions on the 1928 purchasing power of the farmer can be drawn from the bumper-crop estimates given out by the Government." According to this authority:

"At current market prices, the value of nine leading crops estimated this week falls 3.2 per cent. below the corresponding value on estimates at this time a year ago. It should be remembered, tho, that such crops as corn, hay, and oats, all of which represent a substantially lower value, are not cash crops. They are marketed largely in the form of hogs and cattle, both of which command materially better prices than a year ago."

In a St. Paul *Pioneer Press* editorial, dated August 11, we learn that "the crop is here; the next question is whether the farmer is going to get a profitable price on his grain." We read on:

"The important thing is not the size of the crop, but the total amount of money the farmer can realize. The price of wheat to-day is 33 cents less than it was the same day a year ago. Even in Minnesota, so sharp a difference is no light matter. On Minnesota's crop of about 20 million bushels, it represents a subtraction of nearly $7,000,000 from the prosperity of the State. In North Dakota the monetary loss runs into the staggering total of $40,000,000, and in South Dakota to nearly $20,000,000.

"However, the quality of this year's wheat apparently is very high, and other grains, such as flax and barley, are also favorably reported. These factors of nature will go far to offset the adversity of price, and assure the Northwest the prosperity it has a right to expect. Despite the abnormally low wheat price, the Northwest as a whole is favorably situated this year.

"It is hard to understand, on the basis of the law of supply and demand alone, why a wheat crop only about 2 per cent. greater than last year should bring a price 23 per cent. less. The reason, of course, is that the tariff of 42 cents a bushel does not make America a self-contained unit, with its own price for wheat, because we export a surplus. The home crop is worth only what the surplus will bring, which means that the American price is determined by world supply and demand. The present depress price is caused by expectations of Canada's record-breaking production.

"In a country which bases its economic system on a policy of tariff protection, it is wrong that a great class of producers should suffer under the low standards of world price. Other

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Who invented soda-water? (p. 26).
2. Who has been called "the fastest human"? (p. 43).
3. Who crowned King George? (p. 34).
4. What does *Anschluss* mean with regard to two European countries? (p. 17).
5. What is the latest European country to return to the gold standard? (p. 68).
6. What is the title of the final novel in Mr. Galsworthy's famous "Forsyte Saga" series? (p. 27).
7. Under what conditions may an amateur golfer play against professionals? (p. 44).
8. Has an Archbishop of Canterbury ever resigned? (p. 34).
9. Who, in India, is described as the mildest and most engaging of "moderate extremists"? (p. 20).
10. What is the third largest living land mammal? (p. 22).
11. What is fog-drip? (p. 24).
12. In what European city was the centennial festival of a music composer turned into a political event? (p. 17).
13. To what dramatist's works did Eleonora Duse devote her talents in her last years? (p. 30).
14. "The dean of American illustrators," they called him, and he died this summer. Who was he? (p. 28).
15. What percentage of alcohol is normally found in the human body? (p. 26).
16. Name the winner of the King of Spain's Cup for the recent transatlantic yacht race. (p. 48).
17. Where was the "terrapin derby" held? (p. 46).
18. What American Ambassador recently intervened to permit a famous athlete (name him) to play in an international tournament? (p. 43).
19. Name three species of animal that have become extinct within the last hundred years? (p. 22).
20. Who was known as "the Grand Old Lady of Golf"? (p. 64).
21. Who was the winner of the Marathon race in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam? (p. 62).
22. What material was used for stuffing the earliest golf-balls? (p. 58).
23. What two countries made the best showing in this year's Olympic Games? (p. 62).
24. Is the light of a firefly produced by actual combustion? (p. 26).
25. How many American cities of 100,000 population or larger reported no deaths from typhoid in 1927? (p. 24).

industries have an American price, why not the wheat industry? Unless the two Presidential candidates can make satisfactory answer to that question, neither can expect unreserved support from the agrarian population."

"It is unfortunate," remarks the Wichita *Beacon*, "that bumper crops had to be associated with a reduced price on the market." But, it adds, the Kansas wheat-grower will benefit, nevertheless, for his yield this year was 54 per cent. above the five-year average, while the price was only 5 per cent. below the average. So, taking everything into consideration, reports Owen L. Scott in a Chicago dispatch to the Detroit *News:*

"Politicians in both Democratic and Republican parties scarcely know whether to be pleased or not over the crop situation. The Republicans would like to feel cheerful about the outlook for bumper yields of corn and a big harvest of grain. But the lowest prices in four years rather offset their political optimism.

"The Democrats think that this price slump under a Republican Administration should furnish them with a real issue, but they're worried because of the thought that the big yields might more than make up for the price decline.

"Of one thing both sides are certain—they can't mistake the bad break in grain values. These are the lowest in years, and far under what the Government estimates to be the cost of production.

"Wheat prices on the Chicago Board of Trade are 20 cents a bushel under a year ago, and 30 cents a bushel under the 1928 top. It is estimated that winter-wheat farmers will realize $60,000,000 less from their present crop than last year, and that spring-wheat farmers will get about $50,000,000 less. These low prices prevail now when the grain actually is moving to market.

"In corn, prices are 30 cents a bushel under a year ago, but since 80 per cent. of the crop is marketed through live stock, there is a possibility that corn-belt farmers will not so definitely feel the slump. The prospect of a crop of over 3,000,000,000 bushels assures cheap feed for live stock.

"Oat values are nearly 10 cents a bushel below the 1927 level at this time, and reports at the Board of Trade are that farmers are withholding the crop from market in some sections because of the price-level.

"Recently the Government completed a survey on costs of production of wheat, oats, and corn on 4,778 farms. They based their estimates on the 1927 crop. They figured that on these average farms it cost the farmer $1.18 to produce a bushel of wheat, 70 cents to produce a bushel of corn, and 54 cents to produce a bushel of oats.

"At the present time the farmer is receiving a cash price in most instances of around $1 a bushel for wheat. He is getting about $1 a bushel for old corn, but the prospect is that he will get much less than 70 cents for corn when the new crop is sent to market. For his oats the farmer now is receiving around 40 cents.

"In view of this situation, the politicians are doing some hard thinking. They are deeply concerned about the farmer."

Already, says Senator Carter Glass's paper, the Democratic Lynchburg *News:*

"There is much dissatisfaction in the wheat and corn belts of the West and the Middle West. Already there are rumblings and grumblings and other signs that many votes will be lost to the Republican party because the farmers of those sections feel that the Republican Administration has been callous to their troubles and concerned only with the manufacturers of the East. And a bad slump in the prices of wheat and corn would be just about the last straw."

"Why are wheat prices so low?" asks the Detroit *News.* And it goes on to explain:

"Because both the United States and Canada are raising this year much more wheat than they can consume. The exportable surplus in this country alone bids fair to be nearly 200,000,000 bushels. This exportable surplus comes into competition at Liverpool with the surplus from Australia, Argentina, and other wheat-raising countries, and the Liverpool price is fixt by the law of supply and demand. If it were not for these surpluses of wheat, the Liverpool price would rise, there would be a greater demand for American and Canadian wheat, there would be competition in the American market between foreign buyers and domestic buyers. But there is no such competition to-day. The surplus crop hangs about the farmer's neck. It fixes the American price and the Canadian price.

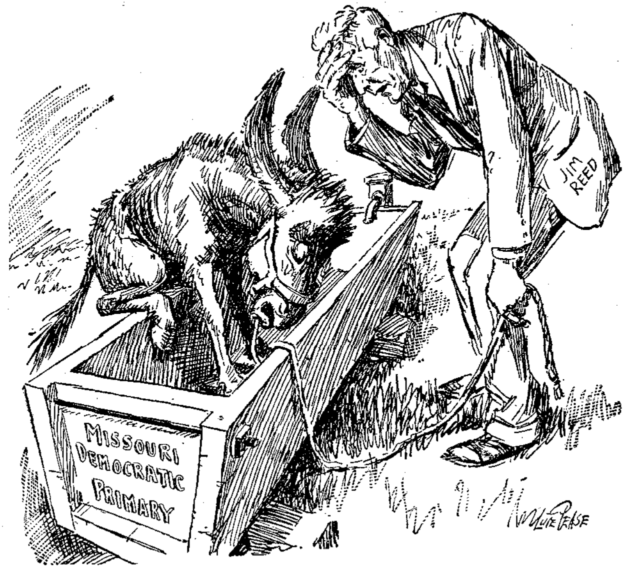
"How is relief to be found? In increasing the tariff? There is to-day a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat—but while the price of September wheat is $1.08 in Chicago, it is not $1.50 in Winnipeg, but $1.11. The tariff shuts out Canadian wheat, but it does not increase American wheat prices. If it were $1 a bushel, it would accomplish no more than it does. There is no relief in a higher tariff.

"In an equalization fee, then? We could peg the price at $1.50 a bushel, and make the American consumer pay 42 cents more for his wheat, or 18 cents more than it costs the English consumer who buys in an unprotected market. With what result? Why, the American farmer, sure of his price, would plant more wheat, raise a larger surplus to be shipped abroad, and make wheat cheaper to the foreigner at the expense of the American consumer. That could be done, but would it be worth while?

"There is at least one other partial remedy for the situation. Encourage the wheat farmer to plant a smaller acreage to wheat, and go in for diversification. In that case, with increasing population, we should soon have no surplus, our tariff would be more effective, and the price of American wheat would be governed by the law of supply and demand in the United States, not in the whole world."

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY GOES DRY

THE FIRST STATE to permit Democratic leaders to try out the Prohibition issue on the people in a significant way since the nomination of Governor Smith is Missouri, so editors are remarking, and in the recent primary they nominated for U. S. Senator a man who has always stood for Prohibition to take the place of Senator "Jim" Reed, an uncompromising "wet," who resigns next March. And, since the vote in Missouri next November, it is said, may actually determine the outcome of the Presidential race, this is considered important. Missouri, points out the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), is a doubtful State; in the last eight Presidential elections it has gone Democratic four times and Republican four. This year new issues have arisen, but Prohibition, we are told, will have more bearing on the election than all other issues combined. In fact, declares the independent Winston-Salem *Journal*, "if the Missouri primary results mean anything, they mean that Prohibition sentiment is stronger to-day than it was when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified." Missouri Democrats have nominated ardent drys—Francis M. Wilson and Charles M. Hay—for Governor and United States Senator respectively, despite the vociferous opposition of Senator Reed. Or, as the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) puts it: "The Democrats now have a wet Presidential candidate to appeal to the wets and two dry candidates to attract the drys." But, it also explains, the Republicans of Missouri have Secretary Hoover and an arid Senatorial candidate, R. C. Patterson, to lure the Prohibitionists to their banner, with a liberally wet candidate for Governor of Missouri.



DRY!
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"Any way you look at it, the results of the Missouri primary are not encouraging to a wet candidate for President, so far as the eighteen electoral votes for the State are concerned," concludes the Republican *News-Tribune*, of Duluth. That the Republicans have "the inside track" is also the opinion of the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), Troy *Times* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and the independent Fargo *Forum*. Certainly, says the Fargo paper:

> "There is some meaning in the Missouri primary result. It shows, for one thing, that the dry sentiment in the Southern Democratic States is just as strong as ever, that many of the party's voters resent the action of the Houston convention in selecting a wet candidate to run on a dry platform.
>
> "It indicates, too, that the Smith forces will not be able to bank as thoroughly on predominating wet votes in the large cities as they anticipated. St. Louis, of course, is wet. It polls a big vote, and frequently has decided the issues in Missouri elections. This year we were told, however, that St. Louis would have to poll an abnormal wet vote to overcome the tremendous dry vote out in the State—a dry vote in which the women would play an important part. That report was discredited in Democratic circles. But the primary election proved the truth of the reports."

In St. Louis the Democrats voted four to one for the Reed candidate for Senator, but in the rest of Missouri "the party is as dry as in other border States," declares the Republican Springfield *Union*. Moreover—

> "If the Democratic managers claim that the Missouri Democrats outside of St. Louis, tho dry, will vote for Smith just the same, then they seem to impair their claim that, in States like Massachusetts, Republicans will vote for Smith just because they are wet. It requires a rather elastic optimism among the Democratic managers to assume that on the Prohibition question Governor Smith can pick up wet votes in the East without losing dry votes in the West, or even in some States of the South."

A New York *Evening Post* political correspondent, in a Kansas City dispatch, says of the present situation in Missouri:

> "Rural Missouri is Democratic, dry, and anti-Catholic. Western Missouri, which includes the big vote of Kansas City, is normally Democratic, split on Prohibition, and divided on the religious issue. St. Louis is Republican and very wet.
>
> "Now, with the Volstead issue put squarely up to the voters, Democratic rural Missouri is expected to go Republican. The same probably will be true in western Missouri. The liquor question and religion are expected to turn the tables against Governor Smith."

On the other hand, maintains the Buffalo *Courier-Express* (Ind.), the nomination of a dry Democratic Senator in Missouri, who is also a political foe of the wet Senator Reed, "has no significance other than favorable as regards Missouri sentiment toward the candidacy of Governor Smith." "There is such a thing as trying to prove too much from a minor premise," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.):

> "Charles M. Hay, the dry, who won the Senatorial contest over Senator Reed's wet candidate, James A. Collet, apparently demonstrated that there are more dry Democrats in rural Missouri than there are wet Democrats in St. Louis. That is not exactly news.
>
> "But since Hay, the winner, is a stanch supporter of Governor Smith, it seems ridiculous to draw the conclusion that the result is a blow to Smith's chances in Missouri. Well-informed observers point out that Hay will be a real help in the rural sections, where Smith will need the dry votes. With the prospect of getting a large share of the dry votes as well as the wet urban votes, Democratic and Republican, the Smith managers now believe that he will carry the State. This is nothing more than speculation based on some of the known factors in a complicated situation, but it is absurd to say that the primary results are unfavorable to Smith."

Richard V. Oulahan, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, also finds a good deal of this sentiment abroad in the nation's capital:

> "A marked opinion prevails among political observers that Governor Smith has a better chance than Hoover of carrying Missouri. It is based on several things, among them the fact that Senator Reed was elected to the Senate in 1922 by Republican votes, and his colleague, Senator Hawes, elected in 1926, owed his victory in part to the St. Louis Republicans who voted for him against their own party's candidate.
>
> "In view of the rather overwhelming wet sentiment among St. Louis Republicans, Governor Smith is believed to be assured of cutting heavily into the Republican ranks and thus more than overcome whatever Democratic losses he may experience in rural Missouri because of his religious faith and his anti-Prohibition stand.
>
> "Whatever else the outcome of yesterday's primary contests may mean in a political way, the victory of Mr. Hay is a setback to the political and party standing of Senator 'Jim' Reed."

CRIME AND THE BOOTLEGGER

THE SPIDER IN THE CENTER of the American web of crime is the bootlegger. This is the conclusion reached independently by the President of the American Bar Association and the chief of the organization's section of Criminal Law and Criminology, and made public in the President's annual address and in a report based on a symposium covering all parts of the United States. In fact, the members of the Association, usually considered the best and ablest elements of the legal profession, in their recent meeting at Seattle, devoted a considerable portion of their time to the subject of Prohibition enforcement and its relation to crime. Perhaps the most sensational report was that of Arthur V. Lashly, of St. Louis, chief of the section named above. After a correspondence lasting several months with Governors, Attorneys-General, police departments, public prosecutors, and editors of daily newspapers in the larger cities, Mr. Lashly reached these conclusions:

> "1. That crimes being committed by professional criminals constitute the large majority of major crimes of the urban communities of the United States.
>
> "2. That in a large majority of cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over, the forces of organized crime have not been materially strengthened or affected by the Prohibition Amendment, altho in practically every one of these communities the sentiment of the people is for the most part opposed to the enforcement of those laws, and there is more or less indiscriminate trafficking in intoxicating liquors in violation of the law.
>
> "3. That in some, altho not in a majority, of the larger cities organizations of criminals are mainly financed by the profits of bootlegging; that the gunmen, thugs, and bombers used by these organizations to prevent attacks of hijackers and to suppress competition, are often used to purposes of extortion, and to influence elections by terrorism, and that many murders, hold-ups, and other major crimes, are committed by them.
>
> "4. That the profits of bootlegging are often used to bribe public officials and to purchase protection from corrupt politicians.
>
> "5. That such alliances between crime and politics result in breaking down the enforcement of all laws and the administration of justice."

The President of the Association, Silas H. Strawn, dealt with the Eighteenth Amendment as follows in his annual address:

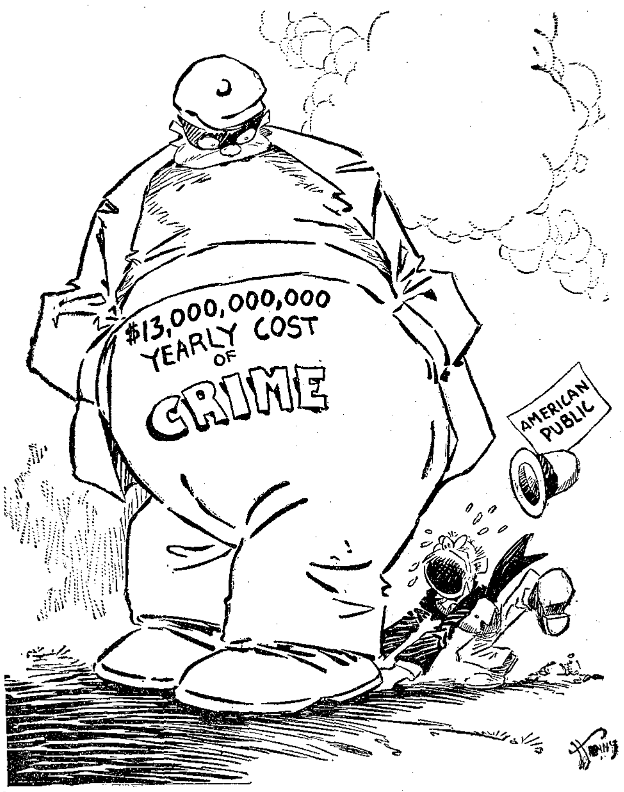
> "It is asserted by some, who should be in a position to know, that Prohibition has been of incalculable benefit to our industries. Also that it has greatly promoted the general welfare and increased the savings of our laboring people.
>
> "On the other hand, the crime surveys show that crimes of violence, especially in the urban centers, committed largely by bootleggers and beer-runners, have increased to an alarming extent. It is asserted that the existing condition conduces to a growing disregard of all laws, especially by our young people, to an extent that is appalling."

The six general causes of crime increase were given by Mr. Strawn as follows, according to The Associated Press:

> "1. The increase and development in the means of communication, hard roads, and high-powered automobiles, making the 'get away' easy.
>
> "2. The vastly increased wealth of our citizens and especially of the criminal classes, enabling them to buy fast motors and expensive firearms.
>
> "3. Organized crime, which enables the underworld to make liberal contributions to political campaigns and to exert a powerful influence in politics.
>
> "4. Delay in the apprehension and speedy punishment of criminals due in part to the leniency and paltering of political judges and in part to our too liberal laws. We do not give enough attention to the selection of our judges and prosecuting attorneys.
>
> "5. To the apathy and indifference of our best citizens toward their duty as citizens. Those best qualified to serve as jurors seek to avoid the service.
>
> "6. Unrestricted traffic in firearms."

"It may be hard to determine the sequence of the relationship between bootlegging and crime," admits the Oshkosh *Northwestern*. "Whether the bootlegger becomes the thug or the thug becomes the bootlegger has not been definitely established. But it is certain that the two lines of business are closely interwoven; one leads to the other." As for the second point made by Mr. Strawn, the Louisville *Times* agrees that—

> "The public is careless in the selection of those who are entrusted with law enforcement. Therein, unquestionably, is the principal point. The encouragement of bootlegging comes from patrons, many of whom are classed otherwise as law-abiding citizens. But in building up the strength of the underworld, these good citizens are tearing at the foundations of law and order. They are giving the underworld fast cars, corruption funds, and machine-guns."



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SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT

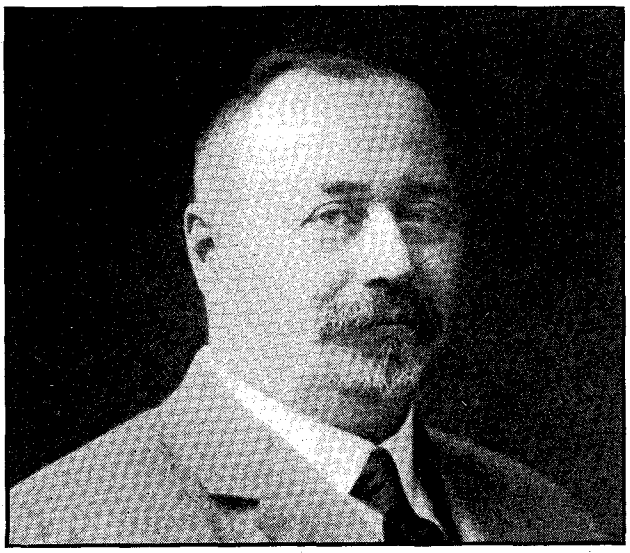
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

But, objects the Detroit *News*, "the people have plenty of things to do besides watching prosecutors, courts, and juries. They have their living to make." There is also the conviction, declares the New York *Sun*, that American procedure in criminal trials "has degenerated into a kind of game at which the lawyers play for the sake of winning, and not for the establishment of justice; that lawyers in State legislatures and Congress form a conservative group determined to preserve the status quo." As for Prohibition, observes the New York *Times:*

> "Leaving aside the Amendment, of which the Volstead Law is a plainly impossible interpretation, what chance is there of enforcing the latter? The talk about 'vigorous enforcement' is empty. The pretense that one party would or could execute that law better than the other is just as empty. The present Prohibition authorities are doing the best they can. That is little, sporadic, ineffectual.
>
> "A greater splurge might be made if Congress were willing to spend the incredible sums required for even an attempt at successful execution. Congress doesn't dare to do it; doesn't want to.
>
> "It is a long way to modification. It is a still longer way to repeal. Congress and the country are full of drinking drys. If you are going in for suppression, suppress the millions of citizens who are the ultimate consumers of the goods."

CROATIA'S PEASANT MARTYR

THE DEATH OF STEFAN RADITCH, idolized leader of the Peasants party in Jugoslavia, which has set up a parliament at Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, in opposition to the national parliament (Skupshtina) of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes at Belgrade, revives the fear of a breakdown of this composite post-war State, if not war again in the troublous Balkans. Raditch was wounded during a session of the Skupshtina when five other deputies were shot, two of them fatally. His death some two months later brought out extraordinary scenes of mourning set for a period of three weeks, during which, however, demonstrations were forbidden. King Alexander's government offered an official funeral, but the Croatians refused. Then the Skupshtina, in the absence of practically all Opposition members, took occasion to formally ratify the Nettuno treaty with Italy, against which Raditch's party is bitterly opposed, and thereupon was prorogued. The Nettuno pact gives Italy colonization privileges of land ownership within thirty miles of the coast of the Adriatic. These lands are a part of the ancient Croatian Kingdom, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reminds us that "of all the Jugoslav peoples, the Croats have been most bitterly anti-Italian." This sharpens the question of Serbian domination under which the Raditch party insist that other constituent members of the kingdom are being sacrificed, and stand out for larger home rule. British correspondents visualize the situation for us as another Sinn Fein-Ireland in the Balkans. According to the London *Morning Post*, the death of Raditch, the Peasants party leader, is of "incalculable consequence, not only to Jugoslavia, but to the whole edifice of European peace. . . . The shot which wounded Raditch brought the Balkan volcano to the verge of eruption." The London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* writes:


Keystone View Company photograph

A PEASANT OF THE PEASANTS

Stefan Raditch, of gipsy-blacksmith stock, finally the idolized and martyred leader of Croatian revolt.

"The political issue is no longer between the Government and the Opposition, but between Belgrade and the united political parties electively representing the whole Croatian people and the Serbian minorities inhabiting the Croatian, Slavonian, and Dalmatian frontiers—the historically independent Croatian Kingdom, with traditions going back 1,000 years.

"The Croats now have organized a parliament of their own in rebuilding the old National Assembly, the Zabor, and thereby announced to the world that the proceedings of the 'rump' parliament in Belgrade were illegal and demanded a fundamental change in the constitution of the kingdom. . . .

"The defiance of the Zabor at Zagreb is already being met from Belgrade by the threat of armed measures to enforce the centralized constitution adopted in 1921. With the scales hanging perilously poised between repression and negotiation, it remains to be seen whether the Anglo-Irish crisis will be restaged in Jugoslavia."

Raditch was, perhaps, the most extraordinary person in Balkan politics, writes Dorothy Thompson, one of the New York *Evening Post's* foreign correspondents:

"A peasant with the face, the manners, the mind, and the methods of a peasant, Raditch spoke for the peasant. All his life he championed the cause of the peasant, fearlessly, unscrupulously, adored by his followers and hated passionately by his opponents.

"Before the war Raditch maintained a running battle with the Austro-Hungarian Government in favor of the Croatians. He agitated for full suffrage for them, warred against property qualifications, and demanded local autonomy. Arrested scores of times, he was thrown into prison on no fewer than seventeen separate occasions.

"When, in November, 1918, the Croatian National Council voted for union with Serbia, Raditch cast his vote in favor of the creation of a South Slav State. He entered the Opposition immediately after the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes became a reality.

"As Raditch agitated ceaselessly in favor of Croatia's breaking away from Serbia as an independent republic, or at least as an autonomous Federal State, his party rapidly gained strength.

"For five years Raditch matched his strength against that of Pachich, the 'grand old man' of Serbia.

"The political life of Jugoslavia was dominated by the duel between Pachich, the boss of the Serbians, and Raditch, the boss of the Croats. Neither was burdened overmuch by scruples; each fought *a l'outrance*—to the bitter end. Finally, in 1924, Raditch threw caution to the winds and went to Moscow to bid for Bolshevist support against the Serbs.

"The Government answered by abolishing the Croatian Peasant party and arresting Raditch on high treason charges. Freed by a court, he was rearrested and reacquitted by the Supreme Court. During the course of the proceedings he had been held in prison for more than eight months.

"Suddenly changing his tactics, Raditch, in November, 1925, decided to cooperate with his enemies and accepted the portfolio of education in the Jugoslav Cabinet. But the peace was short-lived, the Croatian leader leaving the Cabinet the following April after a serious break between the Croats and the Serbs.

"So bitter did the feeling finally become that an attempt was made on Raditch's life.

"In June, 1926, Raditch veered again, and there was another short period of cooperation between the two factions. In the latter part of the year, however, open war was declared again and this time the breach was not healed."

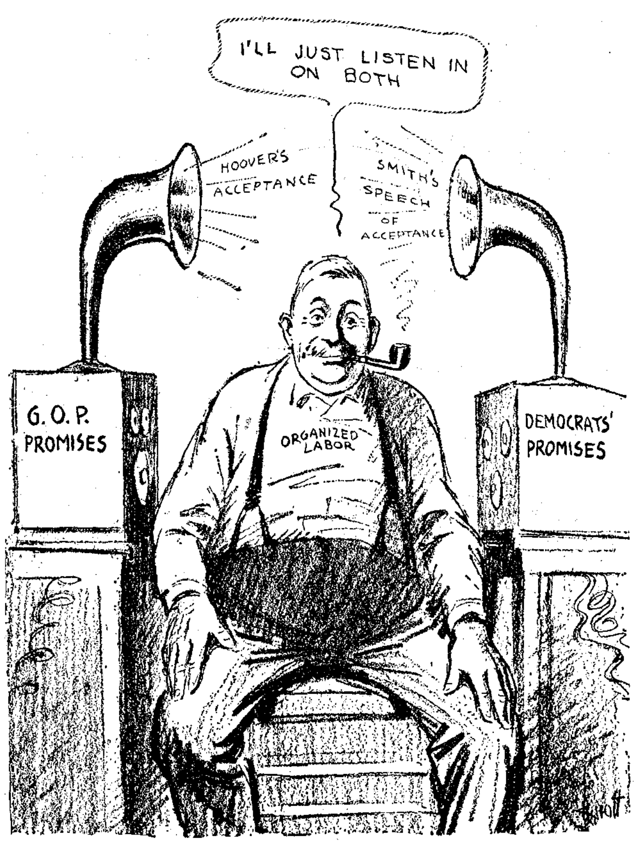
The Skupshtina, before prorogation, voted to withdraw parliamentary immunity from two deputies under arrest for complicity in the "assassinations," and the "firm but conciliatory attitude" of the Government toward the Separatist Peasants party, set forth in the recent speech from the throne, is summarized by Henry W. Dunn in the Washington *Star* as follows:

"The dissidents were reminded that Jugoslavia, being a parliamentary State, the Skupshtina was the only body by which national issues could be decided. The Opposition would be welcomed back whenever they should see fit to return. Meantime, however, government and Skupshtina would carry on, using 'whatever means might be necessary to maintain the constitution.' In particular, the necessary decisions respecting international relations would be taken. (In other words, the Nettuno conventions would be ratified.) To base (as the Opposition were doing) a demand for new general elections upon the unfortunate affair of June 20 (when a fanatical deputy shot down several Croatian Peasant party deputies at a meeting of the Skupshtina) was sheer nonsense; that act was in no sense representative.

"The Government contemplated important decentralization of administration; but this decision should not be interpreted as weak yielding to pressure from the Opposition."

LABOR'S NEUTRAL STRATEGY

NEUTRALITY WITH A STRING to it, the non-partizan political policy announced by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the Presidential campaign, is called "wise," "logical," "sensible," "legitimate," "useful," and "commendable" by a multitude of press commentators. This pronouncement followed similar action by executives of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods. While deciding not to endorse any Presidential candidate, the chiefs of the railway organizations left the constituent bodies free to take individually whatever action they may deem fit, but the La Follette-Progressive Republican ticket in Wisconsin and nine Senatorial candidates were specifically endorsed. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, announcing continued adherence to a non-partizan policy, declared that the political committee would submit all information regarding platforms, candidates, and their record to Federation members, and would "await with very great interest" the expressions of each of the Presidential candidates in their speeches of acceptance, "reserving to ourselves a final decision regarding our future policy during the remainder of the campaign." The labor correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, Chester M. Wright, reports that:



NEUTRAL

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

> "Proponents of an Al Smith endorsement fought hard for their proposal, and were defeated, not by friends of Herbert Hoover, but by friends of Smith. It is that fact that makes so certain the conclusion that the day of openly going to the support of one ticket against another is over. . . . Emphasis is lent to this determination when it is known that at least a clear majority of the council members are friends of the New York Governor, and probably will vote for him.
>
> "The friends of Mr. Hoover at no time sought an endorsement, holding out for a return to absolute non-partizanship, under which the records of candidates and the contents of platforms, in the light of labor's demands, are put before the voters for their own verdict. . . . With what is virtually a 'hands-off' policy in the Presidential fight, the labor campaign will become hottest in the congressional fights."

"There is no question that Governor Smith's labor record is entirely satisfactory on all points," writes John J. Leary, Jr., labor correspondent of the New York *World*. "So also is Mr. Hoover's less extensive record," he adds, for Hoover "has befriended the miners; he went on record years ago as favoring the unions as a public necessity, and the railroad groups remember his attempts to induce the Railway Executives Association to make a reasonable settlement of the shopmen's strike of 1922." Altho John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is on record as an advocate of the five-day week, dissatisfaction is reported by Mr. Leary on the ground of his connection with General Motors, the largest employer of non-union labor, and one of the employers group in President Wilson's industrial conference in 1919 which broke up over collective bargaining. But the labor-bureau appointees at Democratic national headquarters are considered a practical offset, and Governor Smith's friends are confident that opposition outside New York State will be readily overcome, according to this special correspondent.

The open endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler in the Presidential campaign of 1924 was the peak of experiment in this line. Previously, as we read in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "In 1908 the American Federation officials departed from their traditional policy when they indorsed William J. Bryan for President. Their indorsement in 1912 was not so clear-cut, being divided between Mr. Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt. In 1916 the Labor Representation Committee of the Federation called upon all labor organizations to support Mr. Wilson. In 1920 the Non-partizan Committee of the Federation indorsed Mr. Cox, and President Gompers took the stump for the Democratic candidate."

Organized labor's neutrality this year many editors characterize as a reversion to the "sound" traditional policy of the late Samuel Gompers, based upon trying to hold the balance of power under the two-party system. "We say that the decision is wisely taken," reads the representative comment of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "because there is no way in which the labor vote can be cast as a unit any more than there is a way in which the Church vote or the college vote or the Masonic vote can be cast as a unit. In each of these classes there are members who support Mr. Smith or Mr. Hoover as their inclinations and preconceptions dictate. An effort to line them up in behalf of either would simply react against the Federation. It is clear that the Federation learned its lesson four years ago when it supported Mr. La Follette." The Boston *Herald* points out that—

> "The Gompers theory doubtless is right—that for labor to become merely another political party would weaken vastly the power labor possesses by virtue of its time-honored practise of standing out. Labor has probably gained far more by staying unorganized as a political party than would have been possible by the European method. Often it has been said that the labor leaders really are never able to deliver the labor vote, which no doubt is true—and a good thing, too—but it remains true, nevertheless, that men in elective office have always before them the necessity of duly considering 'the labor vote' in every campaign year, and the influence of organized labor has prevailed to obtain the passage of a vast mass of labor legislation in the State capitals and at Washington."

"The Lord knows that these labor leaders can find support enough" for deciding on neutrality, "in the lack of difference between the two parties so far as their officially avowed plans and policies are concerned," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*. But probably the La Follette "fiasco" was the determining factor, according to that journal, which advises other organizations and individuals to take a leaf from the Federation notebook, for they simply can not deliver the votes.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Wall Street tip: Take a flyer in padlock stock.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Henry Ford thinks the men above fifty the salt of the earth. But it takes those under fifty to put in the pepper.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Free country: One in which you can do as you please if you don't offend reformers and if you pay gang leaders for protection. —*Stamford Advocate.*

Another candidate, who we guess doesn't read the papers, is the one who says this country can't have liquor and automobiles at the same time.—*Ohio State Journal.*

London and Paris in Naval Accord.—Head-line. Which makes it seem very likely Uncle Sam will have to scrap both his warships before much longer.—*Nashville Banner.*

Another paradox is that a legless Oregon man has been arrested for bootlegging.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

A sure-fire plank in any one's platform would be: No more laws until we've used up the ones we have.—*Life.*

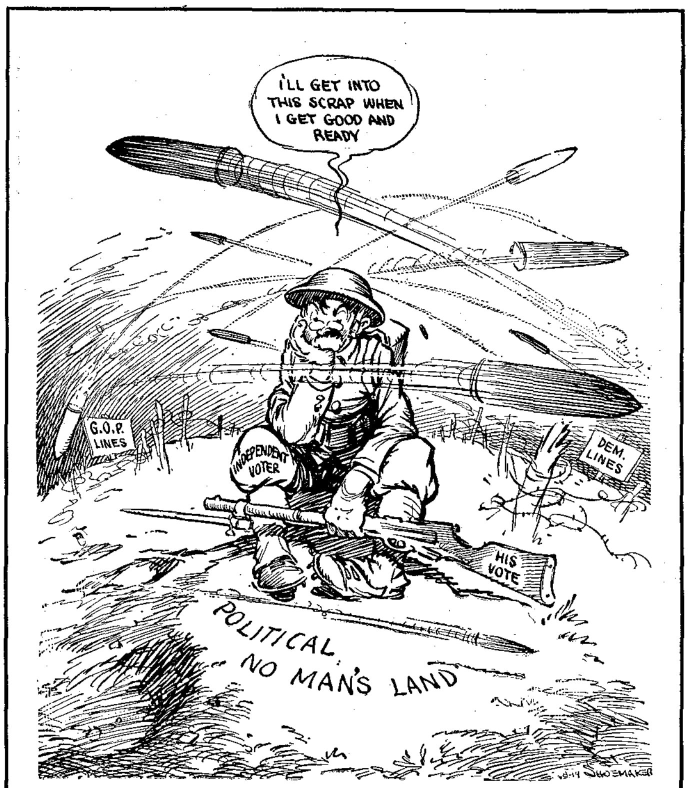
So far, *Mr. Televox,* the mechanical man, has not been used for the blindfold cigaret-smoking test.—*Louisville Times.*

Sociological experts claim China hasn't waked up yet. It has been having a terrible nightmare, then. — *Nashville Banner.*

John D. Rockefeller says he gives away new dimes to promote happiness. He wants a good dime to be had by all. —*Wichita Eagle.*

Nineteen twenty-eight will be remembered by history as the year of the voluntary retirement of Messrs. Coolidge and Tunney.—*The New Yorker.*

One way to make the punishment fit the crime would be to have every man who criticizes the modern apparel of woman sentenced to spend one hour every day looking through the old family album.—*Louisville Times.*



JUST NOW HE'S PLAYING THE THINKING PART

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News.*

But we know that Gene Tunney is not marrying for money, because he could get it so much easier by fighting for it.—*San Diego Union.*

Perhaps, after all, the bandage does not indicate that Justice is blind. Maybe she just wears it to hide the fact that she's slightly cock-eyed.—*Life.*

Life has a way of evening things. For every woman who makes a fool out of some man there's another who makes a man out of some fool.—*Seattle Times.*

The prevailing opinion is that there will be plenty of night clubs in New York for raiding purposes right through to November.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

In Denver you must be married a year before you can get a divorce. But of course the law can't prevent a husband and wife from shooting each other.—*Miami News.*

It would be worth while renewing diplomatic relations with Russia if the captain of that Arctic ice-breaker were sent to Washington as Ambassador.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

One of the greatest difficulties that confront the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is to get the cider belt interested in light wines and beer.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Chicago seems on the point of demanding change for its Big Bill.—*Nashville Banner.*

There seems to be no truth in the report that the Prohibitionists have allied themselves with the boll-weevil movement to rid us of the cotton gin.—*Troy Times.*

The marines report Sandino as missing. Grave apprehensions are felt, but thus far it has not been thought necessary to send the *Krassin* to rescue him.—*The New Yorker.*

If it is true that the average American man has had seven love affairs, we can understand why the average American man buys everything on the instalment plan.—*Miami News.*

On the Prohibition issue Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith seem very much alike, the only difference being that Al wants to do something about it.—*Washington Post.*

Owners of small cars will rejoice that an airplane smashed a truck the other day.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

The size of the proposed campaign budgets indicates that it isn't going to be a "close" race. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

One of the funniest features of the present campaign is that of Politics trying to snub Prohibition.—*Louisville Times.*

The Gulf Stream has reversed itself in midocean. It must be the influence of a political year.—*New York Sun.*

Crime in Chicago.—Editorial head-line in Chicago *Tribune.* Has the rumor reached *The Tribune,* too?—*Kansas City Star.*

A farmer would lead a care-free life if he could only make a living off Republican statistics on agricultural prosperity.—*San Diego Union.*

And the height of something or other is a wet Republican Catholic who is going to vote for Hoover explaining his position to a dry Democratic Methodist who is going to vote for Smith.—*Mesa (Ariz.) Journal-Tribune.*

Perhaps one reason Tunney isn't so popular is because his opponents always seem to be more approachable fellows.—*Wichita Eagle.*

One recipe that will never change is that of political pie. It always has been and always will be composed of applesauce and plums.—*Louisville Times.*

Mt. Vesuvius is sputtering again, and we suppose Mussolini's only worry is whether to suppress it under the sedition or the yodeling laws.—*Kansas City Star.*

An article in The Literary Digest announces the discovery that tigers can climb trees. This timely news solves a pressing problem for Tammany.—*Seattle Times.*

Since the New York affair we have heard of a number of wives who are sulking in their tents because their husbands don't get jobs as Prohibition agents.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Prohibition will not be working perfectly as long as it is necessary to explain under the picture of the candidate on his fishing trip that it's water in the jug.—*Ohio State Journal.*

London scientist's theory that motor-cars eventually will deprive the human race of the use of its legs takes no notice whatever of the increasing agility of the pedestrian.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

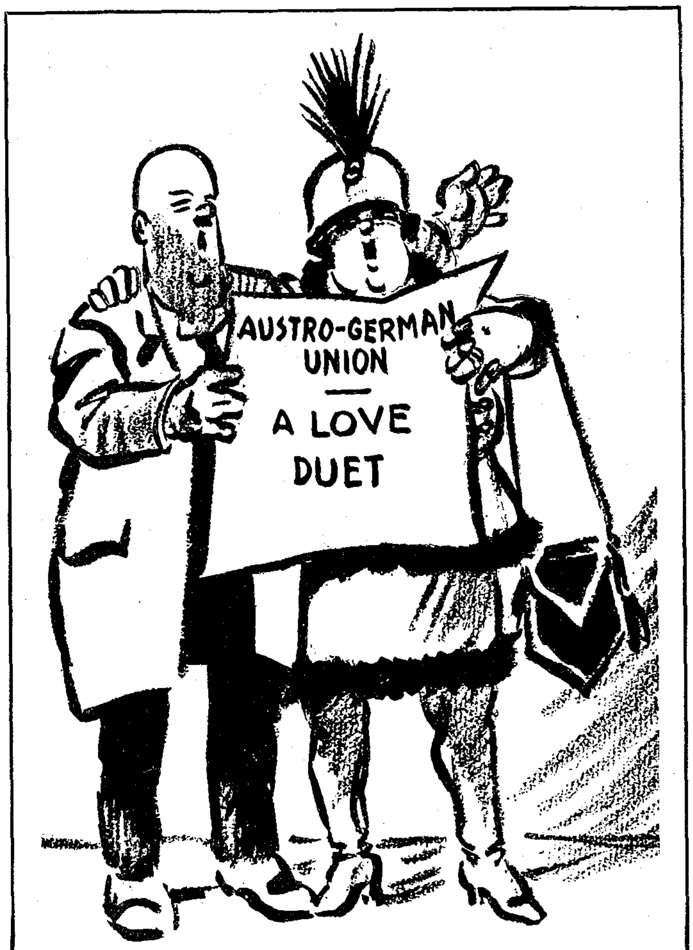
AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION SET TO MUSIC

As a composer of music of immortal charm, Franz Schubert must have experienced marked astonishment in the Elysian fields, we are told, because the close of the festival in honor of the centennial of his death was turned into a political event, implying approval of German-Austrian union, or, to use the German phrase, the *Anschluss.* According to Vienna dispatches, 500,000 Austrian spectators enthusiastically joined 400,000 marchers of the German Singers League in singing "Deutschland über Alles," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and "Vaterland" as the longest procession the Austrian capital has ever seen "passed along the Ringstrasse before the President of the Republic and of high dignitaries." A Vienna correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* reports that "not once were purely Austrian patriotic airs heard" during the demonstration that marked the close of the Schubert festival, and he goes on to relate that:

"Led by 150,000 singers the paraders marched past the pavilion where the President of the Republic, government officials, municipal dignitaries, and representatives of the diplomatic corps were seated. The procession filed past the reviewing stand from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. Heralds in historical costumes preceded singers in carriages displaying the singers' league banners and who in turn were followed by the president and other officials of the league riding in decorated carriages. After them came in endless files singing societies from three continents led by clubs from South Africa.

"The United States singers, who followed next with a couple of Indians and an Uncle Sam, were cheered vociferously. South America was well represented, as were Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, and Hungary.

"The greatest contingent was made up of Germans from the Reich. The second largest representation was of Austrians. Any demonstration for South Tyrol was forbidden for political reasons, and there were long gaps in the procession indicating the place where the Germans of Alto Adige should have marched."



A FRENCH SLAM

"Setting the Austro-German Union to music."
—*La Victoire* (Paris).

Among the German press we find the *Koelnische Zeitung* saying that the German Saengerbund festival in Vienna was a splendid demonstration in favor of German unity and that:

"It again clearly showed that which has not been a secret in these parts, that Austria is not considered a foreign country by Germany. Vienna is as much a German city as Berlin or Munich. The facts speak for themselves. The boundaries which have been set up by foreign Powers are of wood, nothing else. What does the French press wish to gain by statements such as: 'The "occupation" of Vienna by Germany in these days of the festival is dangerous play . . . Berlin presumes to speak for all of Germany . . . A recurrence of the fatal alliances of prewar days.' The writers of these editorials have apparently not been on German soil since the war and have probably never heard of the fact that the thought of a union between Germany and Austria has been common property for a long time. We shall not wage war because of it, or enter into lengthy diplomatic negotiations. That is not necessary. When the political boundaries between Germany and Austria shall have ceased to exist, the world will remain just as it is to-day and nothing will have been changed by us. No State will be injured because of it."

As quoted by a special correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* at Vienna, the President of the German Reichstag, Mr. Loebe, spoke of the demonstration as follows:

"It is difficult for me, after having watched the parade for more than nine hours, to express my feelings. This day has seen the greatest German *Anschluss* demonstration that has ever taken place in the entire world. When we return home we shall not be able to say that we have been abroad. We are one people, one nation, and we therefore desire to be one State. On this day, the two million people of Vienna have clearly and openly voiced their opinion of the *Anschluss* and German unity. This should be a prophetic sign to all those in favor as well as those who are opposed. The desire for union is a desire which has not as yet been realized, because it has been forcibly prevented.

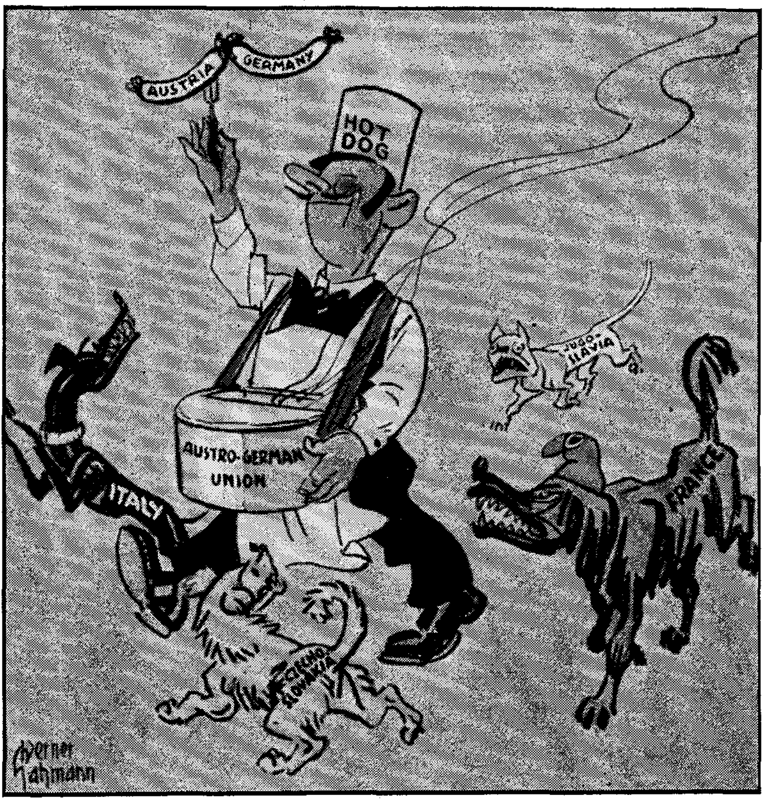
"Upon seeing a mass of people, whose only reward is the ideal which they carry in their hearts, I ask: Whether or not one can really hinder the union for all time to come? Can one continuously deny the rights of a people of seventy millions? If the statesmen of the smaller Central European nations so desire, then they must be told that, in so doing, they violate the Magna Carta of their own States. The *Temps* of Paris recently declared that the exchange of telegrams between the Austrian and the German chancellors encouraged the *Anschluss* movement. That is an error, for the *Anschluss* movement has never been discouraged. I lift up and empty my glass, to the greater German Republic of the Future."

According to the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung,* the *Anschluss* demonstrations in Vienna were "indescribably monumental," and this informant goes on to say:

"The enthusiasm which reigned throughout the city gave ample evidence of a mighty festival of fraternization between the Germans and the Austrians. After such an event, the historical importance of which must not be minimized, one can no longer doubt the fact that the German people in Austria strongly desire a union with Germany and that they will eventually achieve their desire.

"It is quite possible that the entire Saengerbund festival was trying to the nerves of many of the antiunion foreign diplomats stationed in Vienna and that this displeasure was not unknown to the Chancellor. But Seipel once again showed himself to be an overcautious statesman who has no desire to burn any bridges behind him. He was conspicuous at this meeting through his absence, altho it was clearly his duty to be present. The Social-Democratic Buergermeister, Seitz, was present. The German Embassy, under the leadership of Lerchenfeld, turned out in full force. The President of the Reichstag, Loebe, came in his capacity as Chairman of the Austrian-German League. The German Minister of the Interior, Severing, was not merely present because male singers come under the supervision of his portfolio. Yet the presence of these well-known statesmen was not of prime importance, but the fact that more than 150,000 persons will return to Germany and will campaign with all their hearts for the idea of union. The German-Americans — 5,000 in number—and all of the German singers from far and near, who were witnesses of this celebration, will also be heralds of the German-Austrian's desire for autonomy.

"Dr. Seipel will not be faced with diplomatic entanglements. He can not, as yet, have any idea of the moral gain to Austria's political policy, now that it has finally emerged out of the years of official dishonesty. Now dishonesty will fall upon the shoulders of the orthodox creators of the peace treaties which deny autonomy to Austria."



THE AUSTRO-GERMAN SAUSAGE MAN

"All the dogs of Europe snarl at me, but I go happily along with my 'hot dogs.'"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

One of the "mightiest demonstrations" that Vienna has ever seen is the description given by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* to the *Anschluss* outburst at the end of the Schubert festival, and this famous newspaper adds:

"In all probability, there has been no mass meeting in Vienna since the founding of the republic, in which the enthusiasm and approval of tens of thousands was so evident. And this mass of people was certainly not inspired by any warlike feelings or desire for conflict. 'German blood flows in our veins,' said one of the speakers, 'our hearts are German, our thoughts are concerned solely with German happiness and German sorrow, and can there be any other desire in us than that the entire German people be united and that an actual Greater Germany be created out of the spiritual Greater Germany which now exists?'

"We know the conditions of the Peace Treaty. We know them and we will honor them. There can be no thought of bitter measures or a return to the imperialism which existed in former days. And the presence of such men like Severing and Loebe, whose entire ideals are devoted to and concerned with peace, are the best guaranties which we can offer. We need not fear foolish actions or revolution. We know that the domain of actuality does not yet belong to us, but we also know that the path of the spirit can not be obstructed, that music, song, and language can not obey any peace treaty. These 'cannon balls' will not injure any one. They will not kill nor destroy cities. But they will, in all probability, be mightier than the projectiles of hatred. Perhaps the world realizes that the German people are being wronged in the suspicion cast upon them, that here the powers of peace clamor for union, and that these are powers which cry out for the brotherhood of the entire European community."

In the French press we find satiric hints that while "music hath charms" to soothe many, it can not apparently soothe the Germans when it comes to a question of "annexing" Austria. It was not so much an Austro-German demonstration, says Pierre Bernus in the Paris *Journal des Débats*, as a Pan-German demonstration, and this commentator continues in a vein of criticism against the French press:

"For the most part our newspapers do not seem to have attached much importance to the demonstrations that revealed the methodical progress of the absorption of Austria by Germany. Not without regret, and not without a certain disquiet, we have become aware of this fact, because those who are charged to inform opinion have not in general a sense of proportion, and events of the gravest character are likely to escape attention until such time as bolts of lightning and thunder-claps break forth upon the eyes of those who do not wish to see and the ears of those who do not wish to listen. We must not be reproached with speaking in too dramatic a tone. The annexation of Austria, which is being openly prepared for, and even is practically realized little by little, is one of the most dangerous happenings that can come to pass in Europe. On the day that it is effected the general situation will be changed to the detriment of the victors of the war and Central Europe will be handed over to a Germany that in many ways will be stronger than it was in 1914."

An English correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Paris, has this to say, and it is of interest because it rather controverts the above criticism of the French press:

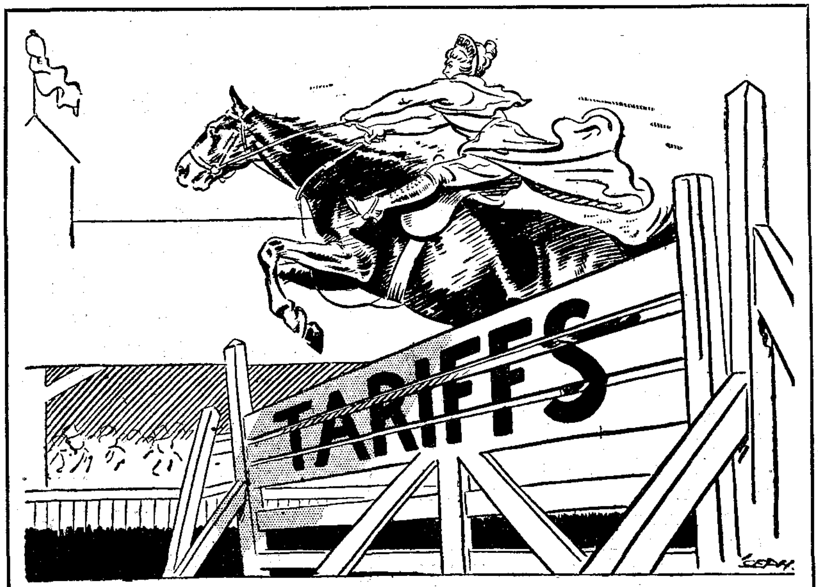
"The restraint hitherto shown by French opinion toward the Austro-German demonstrations at Vienna and Grätz in favor of the *Anschluss* has been abandoned with the increasing extravagance of the comments in the German press. To-day, in all the leading Paris newspapers, there is a good deal of plain speaking as to the prospects and consequences of further maneuvers to promote the political union of the two countries. The demonstration is regarded as part of a purely political campaign with a purely political end.

"The suggestion that the demonstrators desire to promote the economic welfare of Austria by this means is regarded as mere hypocrisy, in view of Germany's attitude of economic repression toward dependent States in the past. The political outcome of the union, it is pointed out, would be to create a central power in Europe stronger than that which made the war inevitable in 1914.

"The same policy of Pan-Germanism is considered to be actuating the promoters of these manifestations, and the spirit by which they are inspired is compared with that which produced the tragedy of Serajevo. It is asked whether the festival of the 'mastersingers' at Vienna is not the twilight of the same old German gods."

A SWISS CLOSE-UP OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE CONNECTING LINK between Europe and the other continents of the world is the description given by a Swiss observer to Britain. But in the past, he maintains, Europe was strong enough to provide for itself, and England could do likewise, yet now that the world is able to look after itself, we are told, the strength of Great Britain is in proportion to its right to speak in the name of Europe. That is why the small nations of which the European Continent is composed, await the moment when Great Britain, in her own interest, places herself at their head. This is the assertion of William Martin, editor of a famous Swiss newspaper, *Le Journal de Genève*, who contributes an article to the London *Spectator*, in which he tells us further:



"THE BIG JUMP IN THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW"
—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).

"The past greatness of Britain is founded upon the fact that its policy—always perfectly coherent—has ever been directed toward the furthering of the general interests of Europe. This policy centers upon two principles: the one economic, that of Free Trade, and the other political, the Balance of Power. Free Trade is the economic doctrine of a nation endowed by nature and industry with advantages superior to those of other nations.

"Thanks to her insular position, and consequent immunity from invasion, Britain possest vast financial reserves, and the Bank of England dominated the world. Her power was due to those first essentials—the progress which she had made in the development of machinery, and to her fleet, and the outlets which such a fleet made possible. The fiscal policy of such a nation is Free Trade. Quite naturally, under these conditions, the policy was conservative—that is to say, pacific. Wealth supported this outlook. The constant need of British policy was not to admit that any other nation could possibly offend her.

"Balance is a principle of strength—but it is also a principle of peace. The long-drawn-out war, too costly and too destructive even for British shoulders to support, has changed all that. The gold reserves have vanished; the outlets are closed. Throughout the world new industries, capable of competing with British trade, have been created, and to crown this misfortune competition in the coal trade from electricity and petrol has rendered coal no longer a staple industry. British coal-mines, hitherto accustomed to rule the markets, find themselves menaced by competition which reaches their very doors. They have done what all industries do when they are upon the defensive—they have clamored for Protection. Now this is natural, but fatal; for if Free Trade assures peace, Protection in its essentials is a doctrine of war. Protection raises the cost of living, lowers the level of the life of nations, and engenders discontent. Protection permits the existence of artificial industries, the reality of which from an economic standpoint is not justified. It inclines States toward autarchy; to become self-centered, and to suffice unto themselves; or, in other words, to prepare for war and to ridicule blockade—Britain's great weapon."

Speaking out in meeting as an avowed Free Trader, Mr. Martin goes on to assert that Protection, with which Britain has been "dallying in the last few years," is a source of insecurity for the nations. Its modern form is the race for armaments, he avers, and adds that it is futile to pursue the question of disarmament "if one does not believe in the idea of the security of nations, which itself exacts the abolition of all customs barriers." But when Continental countries turn to Great Britain to ask for participation by way of guaranty of their security, he charges, they receive a negative response. The very strong reasons for this are obvious, we are advised, because Britain, which has interests in all parts of the world, has not a free hand in Europe. Britain is not now, as hitherto, he claims, a Power which is chiefly European. The evolution which has displaced the center of gravity of the world makes itself felt also in the heart of the British Empire, and we read:

"Britain must take into account the attitude of her Dominions in the event of any possible conflict. She must consider, too, the attitude of the United States.

"Formerly the guardian of Continental balance of power, Britain is to-day confronted by world problems. She is on the defensive in her policy just as she is in her economy. No one can reproach her for this, but the fact remains. It means that Great Britain, in the eyes of the European nations, has ceased to be the great protecting Power for peace. Upon an essential point—the Geneva Protocol—British policy is contrary to the interests of the small Powers. One sees the traditional rôle of Great Britain on the Continent slipping little by little into the hands of France, which is less well equipped to stand the strain.

"Having failed to understand soon enough—in 1914—the necessity of finding an outlet for her isolation, Great Britain bears to-day the consequences of a terrible war. Outside observers sometimes ask themselves whether she is not tending to repeat a mistake of the same kind. It appears certain to them that by reason of her wide political interests, Britain is not in a position to remain detached from any conflagration of importance which she herself may produce. What do they ask of her? To say in advance that she will not so stand aloof. Her declaration will suffice, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to prevent war. Far from increasing the risks to her, her word would reduce them to nothing. On the other hand, such risks would actually be created by her silence.

"Moreover, we can not see how it would be possible for Britain, not only to take no interest in the security of Europe (this is obvious), but, further, to take no interest in its greatness and prosperity. For a long time Great Britain was strong enough to address Europe in the name of her world interests. Britain, to the nations of Europe, was backed by the universe. To-day this situation is reversed. Britain is no longer able to speak for the world, which has outgrown her. Neither the United States nor even the British Dominions would tolerate such a position. There now remains no other resource for her greatness than to speak in the name of Europe to the world."

Meanwhile, in an editorial entitled "Free Trade's Last Fight," the Montreal *Daily Star* asserts:

"The British Parliament prorogues with a very deep and inflamed crevice appearing in the ranks of the government supporters. A large and influential section of the Unionist party sincerely and even passionately believes that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary for the industrial life of the nation that certain basic industries be given what will be neither more nor less than Protection. Other sections of the party are equally convinced that the British people are at least not yet ready for so drastic a departure.

"Mr. Baldwin, like a wise leader, is trying to keep his party together. No one imagines that he is at heart opposed to the daring proposal of the 'Protectionists.' He knows too much about the condition of industry, and especially of the steel industry, for that."

THE "NEW HEAVEN" INDIA ASKS

THE "NEW HEAVEN AND THE NEW EARTH" which India is demanding, say some British observers, are in the hands of destiny and destiny is "busy." After months of wrangle over a boycott, which is said never to have for one moment disturbed the Simon Commission, the Indian Nationalists have patched up their differences, we are told, and drafted a new constitution of their own. They have had nine years to produce something better than the present political system, declares Lord Meston, in the London *Sunday Times*, which they "constantly abuse and maltreat." One of the mildest and most engaging of the "moderate extremists," Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, as Lord Meston describes this Indian, is quoted as saying that British India must be made self-governing, that its central government must be responsible to an elected legislature, and that its provinces must become autonomous. Lord Meston calls attention to the fact that a number of the Indian princes presented grievances and claims to a special committee of inquiry sitting in London, and he adds:

> "Their spokesman, the Maharaja of Patiala, has been explaining their views. They want greater liberty in ruling their own States; they sympathize with progress in British India, but they are alarmed at its reactions on their own interests; and they contemplate a federal system by which His Highness tells us that he means 'nothing more than a machinery which will enable British India and Indian India to meet together at the top, and to discuss jointly, in a manner consonant with the interests and importance of each, all policies and proposals which affect India as a whole.' Meanwhile, the princes will bend their energies toward promoting good government in each other's territories; and they are prepared to accept arbitration in matters at issue between themselves and the British Government.
>
> "And so, the ground-baiting of public opinion in this country goes on. If the issues were not so serious the whole business would be laughable in its utter unreality. What India must have, we are told, is independence, sheltered by the British Army and Navy; she will then consist of a congeries of democratic provinces interlaced with free monarchical States; and an Elysian conference will hold all together in the interests of the general weal. The plain truth is that we are changing the system of government in a vast country, with a unique social order of its own and a history unlike anything in our Western experience.
>
> "The change is beset by enormous practical difficulties; and yet in every scheme which comes from India, all difficulties are made to vanish in a haze of vague idealism. The treatment of racial minorities, for example, is one of the most delicate problems of our modern world. Our Nationalist friends think to solve it by expressions of general benevolence; but how far is general benevolence going to appease the Indian Moslem, whose demands for defined rights and adequate security are daily growing more anxious and insistent? Federation, to take another example, is not a political machine, that can be built up except under the strain and stress of hard practical experience. In any case, it is a method of government, and not of conference; and the princes can not seriously believe that 'policies and proposals which affect India as a whole' can ever be settled by a sort of domestic League of Nations. Geneva has many rôles to play, but it would not attempt the day-by-day administration of an Empire."

This exponent of a certain British point of view goes on to say, in his adversely critical tone, that more disturbing even than the gaps in the Indian proposals is the suspicion that, to those who propound them, they imply something very different from what the ordinary Englishman understands them to mean. When the Nationalist of India calls for Dominion status, he declares, the British picture a parliamentary system similar to that of England, with universal adult suffrage, the constant balancing of parties, and the steady pressure of public opinion on the Government. But, he alleges—

> "Nothing could be more unlike the Nationalist's dream. What he desires is to take over the British Government of India as a going concern, to remodel its policy on Eastern lines, and then to keep the power and plums of office in the hands of the small section of the educated class which has studied the technique of political agitation. In the Nationalist camp there are many sincere and patriotic men, genuinely desirous of their country's well-being and advancement; but not to one of them has a democratic constitution the meaning that it conveys to us.
>
> "Similarly, when the princes express sympathy with political development beyond their own boundaries, they manifest intellectual assent rather than any spirit of emulation. Some of them—an increasing number—strive honorably to discharge the responsibilities of kingship. But few of them would welcome the placing of definite limits upon their powers of kingship; and the claim to be exempt from interference by the British Government is in the main a claim to be free, to rule their respective States in their own way, according to their own ancestral traditions, unfettered by any obligation to consult their subjects in any set form, and not liable to be taken to task when their standards of good government happen to clash with ours.
>
> "It is this all-pervading air of unreality which enhances the complexity of Sir John Simon's task. Not a single Indian thinker has had the courage to insist on the facts, to lay bare the Indian mind, to give the Simon Commission the raw human material for their new structure. There has been nothing but the chanting of noisy slogans, designed to drown the growing clamor of communal strife. Mr. Gandhi alone has fitfully shown a perception of realities, but he can not induce his people to face them; no other Indian has risen to the great occasion. If, however, all this camouflage deprives the Commission of help which they had every right to expect, it also offers them a powerful challenge to penetrate to the solid ground behind.
>
> "We have set India on the road to self-government; we can not turn her back. But the particular road which we have laid out for her is not the only path to the goal, and it may not be the best. The Constitution of 1919 repeated for the Central Government that combination of an irresponsible legislature with an irremovable executive which has been in the Dominions a transitional, and rarely a successful, stage of political development."

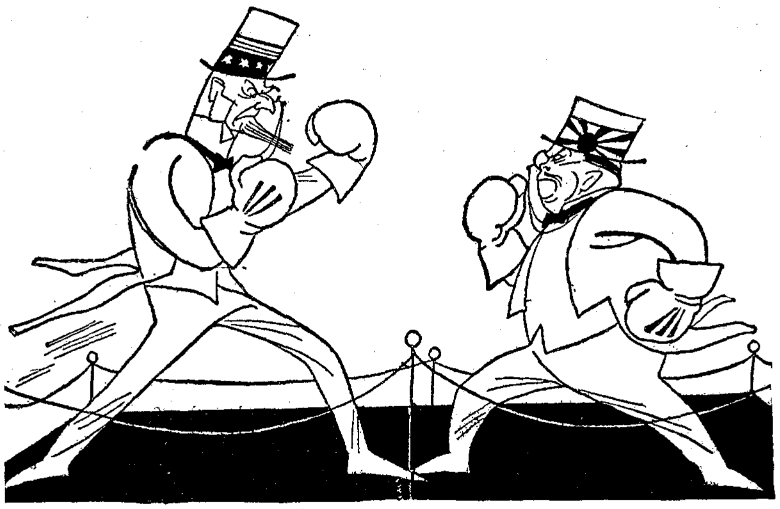
THE ILLUSION ABOUT RED HAIR

INSTEAD OF BEING FIGHTERS, red-haired people, according to recent statements of some scientists, are the victims of a congenital inferiority complex. Altho such a statement may start lots of the red-headed population into fighting, we are told, they ought to "stop, look, and listen" to discover whether or not these new scientific pronouncements can be proved or disproved. For long enough, observes the Manchester *Guardian*, there has been a popular belief that red hair is the sign of an ardent character, and that the head that bears it displays at once the native hue of resolution. But, this newspaper adds, we are now asked to group this belief under the heading of popular fallacies, because a lecturer to the British Social Hygiene Council at Cambridge assured his audience that the real truth in the matter is that red hair leads to "an attitude of permanent self-defense," and *The Guardian* continues:

> "So far from being the daring adventurers, born with ginger so hot i' the mouth that it must needs emerge at the top of the head, the red-headed league are all victims of our old and even too-familiar friend the inferiority complex. They were so teased about their coloring at school that they have been standing fiercely on the offensive-defensive ever since. It is an interesting theory; presumably, if they had only been left alone at school, William Rufus and Queen Elizabeth would have been two of the mildest monarchs that ever ascended the English throne, and the name Barbarossa, or 'Red-beard,' would never have been given to a whole family of Mediterranean corsairs.
>
> "If they had never been bothered as little boys, the whole of the Barbarossa family might have lived in peace and amity with their neighbors instead of harrying such Christians as they could reach for most of the sixteenth century. There seems to be a very serious and important moral attached to possibilities of this sort—how much history has been mismade during school-days by ill-judged jests that have permanently lighted the torch of rebellion in lives that were otherwise peaceful and sedentary? Still, one would have thought by this time there was less inflammatory material being bandied about our schoolrooms—if only because red hair, at least in the adult world, is eagerly admired in women and regarded as no drawback to a man. But it may be that esthetic theories make slower progress with the young, and that in the matter of simple faiths and ancient prejudices, the schoolroom is your true home of lost causes."

AN AMERICAN "DIPLOMATIC VICTORY"

A VERY FAIR ADMISSION of an American success in diplomacy is made by various British editors in noting the signing of the treaty between the United States and China on the subject of tariff relations, which has already been recorded in these pages. As the London *Economist* sees it, the United States has taken the initiative in placing its relations with China on a new footing, and it calls to our remembrance that on July 24 Secretary of State Kellogg addrest to the Kuomintang Government a note in which the proverbial good-will of the United States toward China was mentioned, and also in which he affirmed his belief that "a new unification of China is in process of emerging from chaos of civil war and turmoil." It is recalled, too, that the American Secretary of State announced his readiness for the negotiation of a new Chinese-American treaty in substitution for the tariff provisions in the existing treaties, which should be based on the reciprocal recognition of the two principles of national tariff autonomy, and of non-discriminatory treatment of the commerce of either contracting party in the ports and territories of the other party. As far as the actual treaty goes, this London weekly remarks:



SOVIET SATIRE

Uncle Sam and John Bull in the Chinese fighting ring.

—*Pravda* (Moscow).

"This instrument, which is very brief, restores to China complete tariff autonomy as far as the United States is concerned, while reserving most-favored-nation treatment in China for the United States. Apart from the importance of these provisions in themselves, the signature of the instrument is significant because it is tantamount to a recognition of the Kuomintang Government by the other contracting party. Thus the United States has recovered the initiative which was temporarily taken from her by Great Britain in December, 1926, and January, 1927, when comprehensive and liberally conceived proposals for readjusting the relations between China and the Treaty Powers were put forward by the British Government. The importance of the new Chinese-American Treaty is not seriously diminished by the fact that, in replying to Mr. Kellogg's note, the Kuomintang Foreign Minister, Mr. C. T. Wang, has attempted to draw the United States into immediate negotiations for general treaty revision, and that this diplomatic maneuver has been met by a statement from Mr. MacMurray that the intentions exprest in the note of the 24th have been fully implemented in the treaty of the 25th. The fact remains that the United States has recovered the lead in dealing with Nationalist China at the moment when the Nationalist cause really seems at last to be triumphing definitively.

"During these long years of revolution, when the future of China has been in doubt, the respective relations of the various Treaty Powers with China have varied continually. From the presentation of the notorious 'Twenty-one Demands' in 1915 down to the settlement of the Shantung question during the Washington Conference of 1921-22, the Chinese *bête noire* was Japan; from the Shanghai and Shameen 'shooting incidents' of 1925 down to about this time last year, it was Great Britain—and it was under stress of this unenviable predicament that the British Government took those initiatives in December, 1926, and January, 1927, which have been referred to above."

But last summer, *The Economist* goes on to say, Japan once more relieved Britain, and because of two events which had no immediate connection with each other. The first, it is related, was the overthrow of the Russian Communist Mission, whose leader, Mr. Borodin, had been the heart and soul of the policy of concentrating the antiforeign feeling in China against Great Britain. The second, it seems, was the advance of the Kuomintang armies from the Lower Yangtze to the lower reaches of the Yellow River—a development which led the Japanese Government to land forces in Shantung for the protection of its interests along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. We read then:

"This Japanese move touched Chinese feelings on a sensitive spot, and revived the bitterness which had been aroused by the earlier controversy over Shantung between 1915 and 1922. The bitterness has been increased again this year, when the renewed advance northward of the Kuomintang armies has been met by the renewed dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung, with the consequence, this time, of a serious collision between the two nations at Tsinanfu. Since then, Chinese-Japanese relations seem to have been going from bad to worse. Japan has intimated that she will not allow the victorious Kuomintang armies to follow up their defeated Northern opponents beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. The Kuomintang Government has denounced, unilaterally, the existing 'unequal' commercial treaty between China and Japan (as well as several treaties of the same class between China and other Powers). And now the Japanese Government has retorted to this by advising Chang Tso-lin's son and successor in the command of the Fengtien Army to discontinue the negotiations into which he had entered for an understanding and a collaboration with Nanking.

"Thus, at the moment, Japan has eclipsed Great Britain in the bad graces of the Chinese people, while the United States, which has always been relatively popular, has also recovered the diplomatic initiative. How, in this situation, does Great Britain stand? This question was the subject of an important discussion in the House of Commons. In the course of this discussion Sir Austen Chamberlain made the satisfactory statement that, 'as regards Manchuria, we do not recognize Manchuria as anything but a part of China. We recognize that Japan has a great interest in Manchuria . . . but our interest is a united China under one government, which can take obligations and keep obligations, and with which we can negotiate a friendly settlement and maintain friendly relations.' In reply, however, to the criticism that he had allowed the diplomatic initiative which he had taken in 1926 and 1927 to slip from his hands, he declared his opinion that 'the first step in our relations with the Nationalist Government must be a settlement of the Nanking incident' of March, 1927."

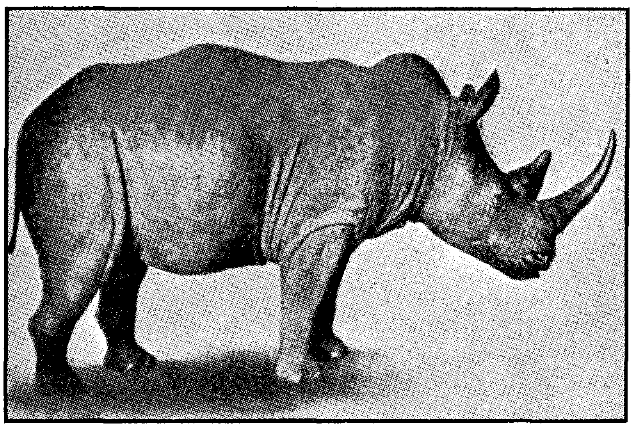
Since the foregoing was written, London Associated Press dispatches inform us that correspondence between Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, reveals that a settlement has been reached between Great Britain and the Nationalist Government on the Nanking incident of March, 1927. The Nanking Government, we are told, apologizes for the Nanking affair, and undertakes to punish those guilty of it. The press remind us further that:

"The Nanking incident of March, 1927, occurred shortly after the capture of that city from the Northerners by the Nationalists. Attacks were made on foreigners, including Americans, and Dr. J. E. Williams, an American educator, was killed. A party of American and British refugees sought safety on Socony Hill, and it was in covering their retreat before bands of Chinese that American and British war-vessels laid down a protective barage."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE END OF THE MAMMALS

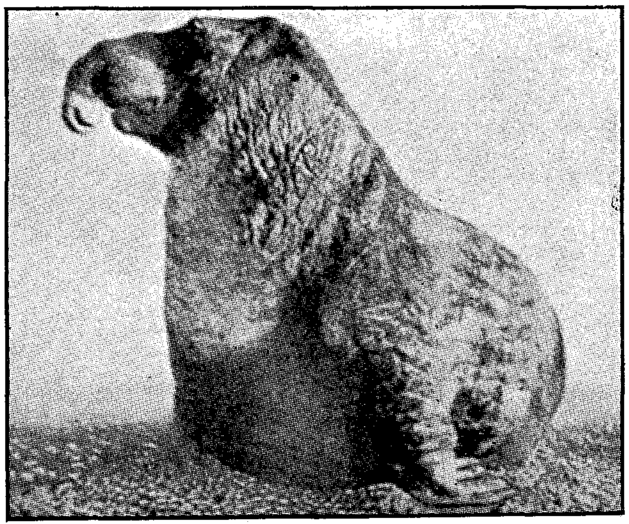
ALL EXCEPT THE KING OF THEM ALL, of course. Man survives, with a few of the animals that he has taught to be useful in captivity; the wild ones he is killing off more rapidly than most of us realize. In *Discovery* (London), H. J. Massingham gives some startling facts to show how rapidly man is exterminating other forms of mammalian life, largely for commercial reasons. He concludes that if students of evolution do not take quick steps, our posterity will exclaim, "But what have you left us?" Widely educated as we are, we have been heedless or indifferent, Mr. Massingham thinks, "to a tragedy whose irrevocable magnitude leaves the imagination aghast"—the close of the Mammalian Age. He writes:



A DISAPPEARING GIANT

The white rhinoceros, the third largest land mammal living, seems doomed to speedy extinction. Last year it was estimated that only one hundred and fifty specimens of this species remained.

"Of the destruction of wild mammalian life on a universal scale, there can be, unhappily, no doubt. We have first of all to record the total disappearance of such animals and birds as the Blue Buck, the Quagga, Burchell's Zebra, the Passenger Pigeon, the Great Auk, Steller's Sea-cow, some of the great Land Tortoises, and other species of bird, mammal, and reptile within the last hundred years. If no radical change takes place in the rate, scope, and inducements of present-day intensive slaughter, these vanished ones can only be the precursors of a host, and, of course, those animals which are nearing or have crossed over into the desolate country of extreme rarity are twenty times the number of those who will never again be seen on the earth.



Photographs by courtesy of *Discovery* (London) and the British Museum

THE NORTHERN SEA-ELEPHANT

This huge sea mammal, that once frequented in great numbers the Californian coast, is yearly becoming rarer.

"Let us take a brief survey over wide continental tracts so as to observe the general status of wild life more closely. India, for instance, was scientifically examined with a view to such an estimate less than five years ago. Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe found that the Indian Antelope 'is now very rare,' while not a single member of the Great Indian Bustard was seen by the expedition, nor, in spite of careful inquiries, was any live specimen reported. The Brow-antlered Deer was declared extinct all over the 'dry zone' of Burma, and the once-common Swamp Deer was very scarce. The Indian Gazelle was reduced to a like poverty of numbers by the method of driving the terrified animals into ravines with nets stretched across them. In the once teeming country of Nepal Terai, it is now, said the head of the expedition, 'extremely unusual to see any deer at all.' The Pink-headed Duck is now extinct, while the Great Indian One-horned Rhinoceros only survives in a small district of British Assam. Both the other Rhinoceri of Southeastern Asia have become so rare as to be in urgent need of the most stringent protection. Sir Hesketh Bell only the other day described a new method of taking Orang-Utans in Sumatra which is depopulating their remaining haunts. Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe concluded that 'within a measurable space of time there will be practically no game (outside the Government Forest Reserves) left in India.'

"The story of the decline in the wonderful and varied mammalian fauna of Africa has been so gloomily a dramatic one that knowledge of it is more widely distributed. The work of the hide merchant, the ivory-hunter, the trader in captive animals, the irresponsible big-game hunter, the settler, and the blinded tsetse-fly expert, has been done with that degree of efficiency which has excluded wisdom and humanity. Only thirty or forty animals remain of the great elephant herds that once roamed the highlands of the Addo in South Africa. The demand for leather from zebras resulted in the destruction over a very short time of 12,000 head in one small district. When the theory was dominant that the ravages of the tsetse-fly could only be checked by grand-scale battues against all large mammals, incredible holocausts were made of them, reminding one of the huge massacres of bison in America.

"By the 1926–27 census, only 150 of the White Rhinoceros, the third largest land mammal still living, were left, while the Transvaal Game Reserve, in 1925, described the Black Rhinoceros 'as a type fast disappearing from even the best game countries of Africa to-day.' The same report drew attention to 'the virtual extermination' of the wart-hog between 1914 and 1919. A similar reckoning gave the number of gorillas, the ferocity of whom has been a particularly tall traveler's tale for a century, as only 100 within the limits of Uganda. It would take too much space to detail the reduction of giraffes and various antelope from the richest abundance either to rarity or the verge of extinction. The use of colubus and blue monkey skins by the fur trade has had a like disastrous effect upon their numbers. As elsewhere in the world, the major destruction of the African fauna has been not for agricultural protection but trade exploitation.

"We turn to Australia and read Sir James Barrett's concise summing up, in 1925, of the status of Australian mammals: 'Except in certain places where enlightened citizens have protected them, they are all disappearing. In no other continent has the devastation been more rapid than in Australia.' Three millions of their skins were exported to the United States alone in 1924, and the Tasmanian wolf, of special interest to science as a primitive carnivorous marsupial, is in danger of extirpation. A characteristic victim of the thoroughness of American methods is the Prong-horned antelope or Prongbuck. In this case the destruction was for food. Between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast and from Canada to Mexico, it was calculated that the prongbuck existed in actually greater numbers than the bison in the day of his glory. Tho this antelope's agility is such that it can travel at the speed of almost a mile a minute, the 1927 census revealed his complete tally as only 49,000 head, half of which were in Wyoming alone.

"Whether and however far we travel, north and south, east and west, from land to sea, from torrid to frigid zone, from jungle to desert, we are confronted with the same monotonous version. It was calculated in 1925 that not more than 250 musk-oxen had survived throughout the whole American Arctic. Polar and grizzly bears, once common animals, will soon have become legendary. Even more lamentable is the diminution of the sea mammals. The numbers of the fur-seal herds in the Pribilof Islands were estimated at from two to five millions in 1867, and at 132,000 in 1910. The sea-elephant that once thronged and enlivened the Californian coast has been so persecuted by commercial enterprise that *The Morning Post* in November, 1922, remarked: 'How long their diminished hosts will survive depends on the measure of protection accorded them by international legislation.' As is well known, the mighty sperm whales are hardly better off.

"The 'spread of civilization' is often quoted as the inevitable cause for this impoverishment, whereas a consultation of data reveals that commerce is the real Angel of Death.

"No reader, however little his sympathies or interests turn toward the animal kingdom, would not feel some shame at the thought of the spectacle modern civilization would present before some extra-mundane tribunal. He can not but wonder if our stewardship of the earth by right of evolution has been employed to the best ends of that great process. The ferment of mind which was set in motion by the discoveries of Darwin can not but view with dismay the threat to the further continuance of that process, which an insensitive commerce has brought upon the world. The bare contingency of the close of the Age of Mammals is a matter of such urgency to men of science that it should surely be they rather than the layman, ignorant of the extent or meaning of the disaster involved, who should press for international action at Geneva to conserve the dwindling life of our planet."

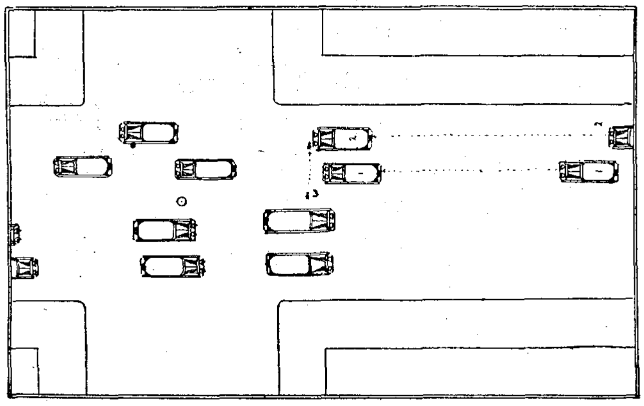
CLOUDBURSTS—This name, commonly applied to an extremely heavy local downpour of rain, doubtless tends to keep alive the erroneous idea that clouds sometimes burst and discharge their entire contents suddenly upon the earth. This notion is very old, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington). He goes on:

"It is discust at considerable length in a Latin work by one Outhof, published at Groningen, Holland, in 1721, in which the author records a large number of supposed instances of the phenomenon. These excessive downpours have also sometimes been referred to as 'waterspouts,' and some scientific writers have ascribed them to the action of waterspouts or tornadoes in condensing and carrying aloft in their vortices great quantities of rain, which are allowed to fall suddenly when the whirling storm is broken up or weakened; as, for example, by striking the side of a mountain. It is now generally believed, however, that most cloudbursts are merely violent thunder-showers. The rising air-currents of a thunder-storm may be so strong at times as to prevent rain from falling and their sudden weakening at any point would permit a large accumulation of water to fall at one time. As the up-currents in many thunder-storms are due to excessive heating of the ground, their slackening and the consequent deluge of water would be especially likely to occur when the storm passes over the cooler surface of a mountain, and this would explain the special frequency of cloudbursts in mountainous regions. Of course a heavy downpour of rain produces more striking effects among mountains than over level land, because the falling water is concentrated in valleys and gulleys, producing sudden floods, which are sometimes very destructive to life and property."

KILLED IN A SECOND

A SECOND IS QUITE LONG ENOUGH for a motor-car to overtake and kill a pedestrian at a crossing, even while both are strictly observing the traffic regulations. How this may occur is illustrated by Robert O'Brien, author of a recent "Safety First" manual, writing in *The Nation's Traffic* (St. Louis). Says Mr. O'Brien:

"A second is a sixtieth part of a minute—a short space of time, indeed. Yet many accidents occur because motorists and pedestrians fail to realize that a second is sufficient time in which to cause injury and death. Since conclusions are best emphasized by concrete examples, a specific instance is given here, which may be readily understood by reference to the accompanying illustration.



Courtesy of *The Nation's Traffic* (St. Louis)

A DIAGRAM PEDESTRIANS SHOULD STUDY

The warning contained in this illustration is made clear in the accompanying article, "Killed in a Second."

"The pedestrian attempted to cross while the green light was in his favor. When he was close to the center, the change of traffic signaled for three seconds, then the red light flashed. The pedestrian, after stopping and looking on each side, hurried across in front of 1, but was overtaken and instantly killed by machine 2.

"Making an analysis of the above, it will be determined that during the three seconds the change of traffic signaled, the pedestrian must have covered $17\,{}^{3}/_{5}$ feet, if walking four miles an hour. This would be insufficient time to cross a boulevard 48 or 60 feet wide, and would often endanger the pedestrian of being entrapt between a large number of machines speeding by on both sides of him.

"It is not the first machine, but generally the one concealed behind the first that does the damage. After stopping at figure 3 and observing machine 1 exactly 64 feet away, the pedestrian hurried across, but was overtaken and run over by machine 2 which was obscured behind machine 1. The driver of 2 first saw the victim when he was about 12 feet away, or had less than one-third of a second in which to stop, for he was covering 25 miles per hour. The distance from the figure 3 and the point of collision is, according to the drawing, only 12 feet. The pedestrian must have covered this distance in about 2 seconds while walking 4 miles an hour, while the machine traveled 75 feet in the 2 seconds at 25 miles an hour.

"From the above investigation and the records of accident bureaus of various large cities where numerous pedestrians are killed or injured while being hemmed in at signaled intersections, and at times compelled to continue crossing when the danger light has started to signal, it is imperative that:

"1. Safety zones be placed at crosswalks intervening the north- and south- and east- and west-bound machines.

"2. The change of traffic signals should be prolonged according to the width of the boulevard, giving the pedestrians ample time to cross.

"3. Where there is no signaling intersection, policemen should give the pedestrian sufficient time to cross after blowing the whistle.

"4. Pedestrians and drivers ought to be educated as to the great distance a car travels in a second, and what a short space of time a second is.

"5. Signal lights should be placed, when possible, in the most prominent and conspicuous place—generally in the center of the intersection.

"6. Pedestrians should be governed by light signals, just as much as the drivers."

TRENDS IN RADIO

THESE ARE DISCUST in *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Cambridge, Mass.). Radio is considered by the writer as at present in the engineering stage of its development. Contributions, he says, are becoming less and less the product of individuals and more and more that of well-organized laboratories. He believes that radio has great present capabilities and extensive use, but also, unfortunately, some sharply defined limitations. The reduction of the effects of these limitations is of great importance to the industry. We read:

"Broadcasting of sound, for instance, is seriously limited by scarcity of channels to operate in. The present ten-kilocycle spacing is really closer than is desirable for the best quality of sound, with transmitting systems operating under even the best conditions. Possibly 50 per cent. more channels could be made available, however, if all stations suppress one of their side-bands. Also, more different programs would be available simultaneously if all stations of a chain carrying the same program could be forced to operate on exactly the same wave-length held rigidly by crystal control, so that heterodyne squealing would not occur.

"Beam-casting of sound has possibilities in some sections, notably along the coasts, where the beams can be directed to 'spray' over important sectors. The same wave-lengths may in this way be used in various sections of the country for different programs, and a considerable increase in number of stations is possible by this means. The most important possibilities for beam-casting, however, are for communication, as a wire substitute.

"The phonograph is being considered for storing up programs, especially those of events occurring in the daytime, for broadcasting at convenient times. With its aid, a station will be able to send out our favorite broadcasts at the hours most convenient to us, regardless of what time-belt we are in. The phonograph, as at present developed, is capable of so much better sound quality than is the transmitting apparatus of even the finest stations, that so far as the ultimate listener is concerned, it is as good as the original source of sound. It is even probable that the use of the phonograph will result in over-all improvement in transmitting quality, because records can be made over and over until a sufficiently good one is obtained, whereas sounds are now sent out whether good or poor.

"The evolution of loud-speakers continues, with stretched thin metal diaphragms of three to four feet in diameter as the next commercial form. Some of these may be made in elliptical shape, with the actuating mechanism at one of the foci. Speakers and sets are now procurable which are capable of performing so well that the quality limitation is not in the speaker, but in the transmitting station. Entirely new principles of operating speakers, such as magneto-striction, or change in dimensions of iron when it is magnetized, are being developed. The practically discarded horn type of speaker is being improved and may return to large usage, this time capable of delivering low notes.

"The four-element or 'shield-grid' tube recently introduced has caused much enthusiasm among experimenters. This tube is well adapted for radio amplification, and is the only tube usable for this purpose for extremely short waves. Its very low internal capacity makes neutralization unnecessary in sets tuning to the ordinary broadcast frequencies. This feature makes the tube popular with set-builders, few of whom somehow ever obtain the full possibilities of ordinary three-element tubes because of imperfect neutralization.

"The A. C. set, which can be plugged directly into the light socket, and has no outside batteries or eliminators, has great popular appeal. The limitations of the set are in the A, or filament-lighting, current, which is still not nearly so satisfactory as storage battery current. Strenuous efforts are being made by tube-makers, however, to bring out a tube which will be lighted by alternating current, yet which shall be free from the alternating bias produced by the voltage drop across the filament. This bias would cause a serious growl in the speaker but for the design of the audio system, which automatically prevents the amplification and passing on of low notes. Even if this biasing difficulty can be overcome, and the full tone range is obtainable, the A. C. set will still offer certain difficulties on power lines where there is much voltage fluctuation.

"There has been such great improvement in audio transformers that true tone quality is obtainable by their use, and one tube can ordinarily be omitted. This latter result is of doubtful commercial advantage, however, for at present, a six-tube set sells better than a five, and this better than a four-tube set, on the assumption that the more tubes, the more volume and distance. The real advantage of the transformer over, for instance, resistance amplification is in freedom from motor-boating or whirring, even with the poorer B eliminators."

TYPHOID-FREE CITIES

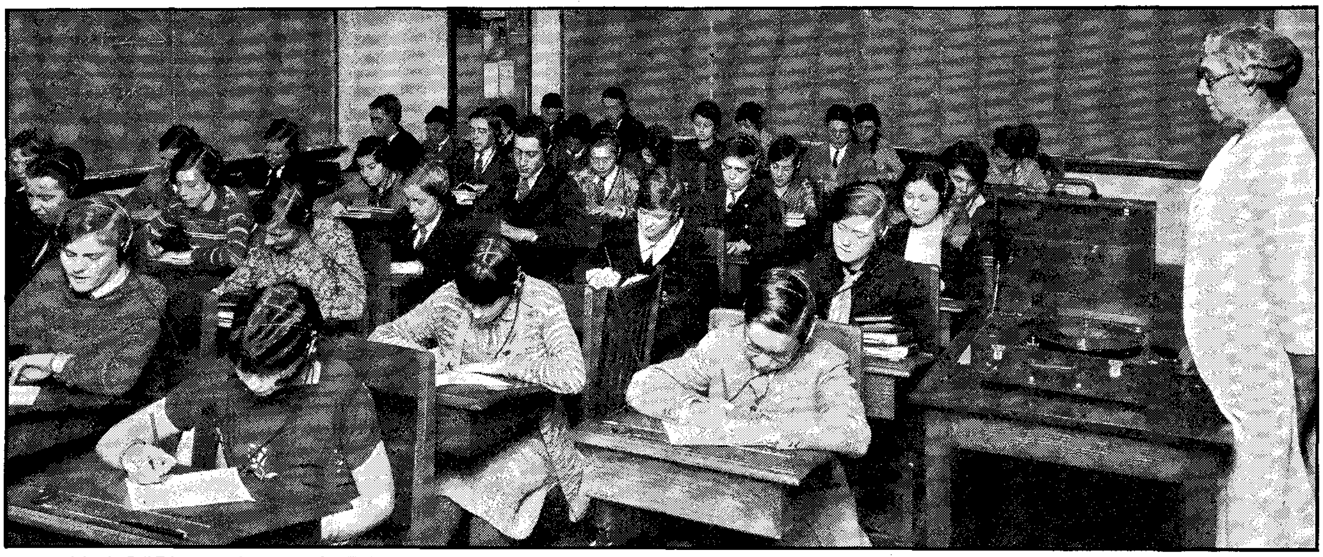
SEVEN American cities of 100,000 population or larger passed through the year 1927 without a single reported death from typhoid fever. For one of them this is the fourth typhoid-free year since 1918, says *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), which gives this information on its editorial page:

"No other of our larger cities has done better than a single typhoid-free year within the last ten years, but seventeen achieved this latter distinction. As a check on too much pride and exultation, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, from which the figures are taken, points out that in the year 1924 no less than fifteen of the larger British cities reported no deaths from typhoid. The American record for that year was two cities out of 75 to 80. For restoration of good cheer, even tho it must begin by stating a shameful figure, it may be noted that in the last eighteen years the average typhoid death-rate per 100,000 population has fallen from 20.58 to 1.96. Why four cities should tail the 1927 list with rates from 12.9 to 16, and why one geographic group should have an average rate of 10.07, deserves consideration from the cities themselves and the States in which they are located. While the causes presumably lie partly if not chiefly in defective sanitation, it seems unlikely that the public water supplies are responsible. In fact, a hasty running over the list, with an eye to low as well as high rates, leads one to conclude that most of the typhoid of 1927 in the eighty-one cities must have come from some other source than public water supplies, however much the good character of the water may have contributed to the low rates. It is only reasonable to suppose that with the successful attention paid to the purity of the water supplies of nearly all our cities in late years, practically all the typhoid comes from other and as yet uncontrolled sources. This should stimulate rather than relax the care of our water supplies. It should also intensify antityphoid measures in other directions until city after city is added to the zero recurrence class."

FOG-DRIP—Trees and other vegetation catch much water from drifting fog and often shed it on the ground below, in a good imitation of a rain-storm. This is called "fog-drip." The old legend of the "rain tree" of the Island of Ferro is plausibly explained as a case of fog-drip, and the "dew-ponds" of the English downs are not fed by dew, but to a large extent by fog drifting in from the sea and caught by plants around the ponds. This is the opinion of Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in his Science Service feature *Why the Weather?* (Washington). He goes on:

"The classic experiment in measuring fog-drip is that of Dr. Marloth, who exposed two rain-gages on Table Mountain, South Africa; one in the ordinary way, and the other with a number of upright plant stems attached to it in such a way as to catch water from the mists and clouds floating over the mountain. During fifty-six days the first gage caught about four inches of water, and the other one nearly eighty inches. Descombes, in France, has written a great deal about the importance of 'occult condensations,' as he calls moisture caught in this way, as an argument in behalf of afforestation.

"One point, however, is commonly overlooked in discussions of this process. The water caught by leaves and branches is water that would settle to the ground farther to the leeward if the vegetation were not there. Hence fog-drip may greatly increase the supply of water to the soil at the windward edge of a forest, but will not generally increase the average supply to the forest area as a whole. In fact, the presence of trees diminishes the amount of water reaching the ground from both fog and rain, because a certain part of the water caught by the leaves and branches evaporates instead of dripping to the ground."



Photograph by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York

SORTING SCHOOL CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THE ACUTENESS OF THEIR HEARING

This classroom test is being made by means of the phonograph audiometer, the instrument shown at the reader's right.

MEASURING CHILDREN'S HEARING

THREE MILLION AMERICAN school children are partially deaf, we are told by Dr. Harvey Fletcher, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, writing in *The Bell Laboratories Record* (New York). Our quotations are from a reprint designed to interest parents, school authorities, and teachers in the necessity for the scientific tests described by Dr. Fletcher. It is harder for a partially deaf child, he says, to learn now, and later on it will be harder for him to earn. If these children were given medical attention, social and economic loss might be saved. To pick them out, a method of testing is needed, quick enough to survey large groups in a short time, and accurate enough to segregate the deafened for further examination. He goes on:

"In a search for such a method, officers of the American Federation of Leagues for the Hard of Hearing have been cooperating with our engineers during two or three years. Some of our proposals looked so promising that the Laboratories were asked to undertake an investigation, and the writer was made chairman of a Federation committee for the purpose.

"Through the efforts of Dr. Wendell Phillips, organizer of the Federation, and also president of the American Medical Association, a conference was arranged between the members of this committee and Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of schools of New York City. A simple testing method requiring little or no apparatus was desired, and several suggested methods were considered by the committee.

"One which at first appeared practicable was based on the fact that about 85 per cent. of any group of children chosen at random will have normal hearing. It was proposed that a speaker should pronounce in a whispered voice test numbers to be written down by the children, and that the intensity of the sounds should be varied by changing the distance between the speaker and the listeners. A number which was correctly recognized by only 85 per cent. of the children would then be assumed to have had the minimum intensity necessary for audibility by the normal ear. Children in the 15 per cent. who failed to understand this number would thus be indicated as having less than normal sensitivity of hearing. Altho the method was theoretically possible, it proved impracticable even when used by specialists. In the first place, due to the reflection of the sound by walls and floors, the quality of the speech arriving at the ear became very much poorer as the distance between the speaker and the listener increased. Also, varying noise conditions which are always encountered in school rooms made it difficult for the children to understand the numbers correctly, even when they were pronounced fairly loudly.

"The method which finally proved to be the most successful was that involving the use of the phonograph audiometer—a spring-driven turntable like that of an ordinary phonograph, an electromagnetic reproducer, and a group of telephone receivers.

"After the telephone receivers have been distributed and properly adjusted, the children are told that they are about to hear numbers called, first by a woman and then by a man, who seem to be moving farther and farther away, so that the sounds will grow weaker and weaker. They are asked to write as many of these numbers as they can hear. The phonograph is then started, and the first thing they hear is: 'You are going to have your hearing tested. Write the numbers which you hear in Column I.' Then they hear numbers spoken, the loudness of each sound being less than that of the preceding one. The test is given twice by a woman's voice and then twice by a man's voice. The receivers are then changed to the left ears and the test repeated. In the upper grades, a record of three-digit numbers is used, while for the earlier grades the record is one of two-digit numbers. Master sheets for correcting the papers are so arranged that for easy comparison they may be placed alongside the numbers written on the blank form by the child. The hearing-loss for any test is found in the outside columns opposite the last number heard correctly.

"With the apparatus and method outlined above, it was found that there could be tested per hour seventy-five to a hundred and fifty children, depending upon the degree of efficiency in organizing them into groups of forty, and getting them to and from the class-room provided for the tests. Of over 4,000 school children thus tested it was found that 595, or 14.4 per cent., were hard of hearing, 3.2 per cent. had defects in both ears, and 11.2 per cent. had defects in one ear only.

"Finding it impracticable to make a careful examination of all the 595 deafened children, Dr. E. P. Fowler chose fifty-seven from one school as being representative of what would be found in the others. In every case but one of the fifty-seven selected by the phonograph audiometer test, Dr. Fowler found definite ear troubles, such as running ears, catarrhal deafness, nerve deafness, adhesions and congestions of the ear-drum, and results of mastoid operations. In one case a bead was found lodged against the ear-drum.

"On examining the school records, it was found that these fifty-seven deafened children had repeated sixty-six classes, while the same number of children having normal hearing, selected at random in the same grade, had repeated only eighteen classes. These figures indicate that if proper methods of finding deafened children and treating them both medically and educationally are adopted by the schools, probably more money will be saved by preventing the children from repeating classes than will be used in finding and treating these deficient children.

"Apparatus and technique having been made available for locating these cases, the responsibility is now that of educational authorities to put them to use and to make the detection, care and education of such children a matter of school routine. The League for the Hard of Hearing is striving to interest the nation in this vital matter. It behooves physicians to do their part."

ALCOHOL IN THE BODY

THE HUMAN BODY ITSELF is an alcohol factory to a very minute degree—about three-thousandths of one per cent. of its total weight being normally present in the strictest teetotaler. More than one-hundredth of one per cent. indicates a recent intake. Four- to five-tenths per cent. indicates drunkenness, and eight-tenths to one per cent. will cause death. Alcohol taken into the body is all absorbed before reaching the large intestine, and what becomes of most of it, physiologists do not yet know. These facts, the results of the latest analyses and experiments, are from an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), the larger part of which we quote as follows:

"Despite the existence of the Volstead Law, the problem of the relation of alcohol to human welfare has not yet been eliminated from the need of medical consideration. The discussion here does not concern the much-debated question as to whether alcohol, in being burned up in the body, as it undoubtedly can be, functions as a true food; nor are we concerned in the present instance with alleged effects of the substance on human efficiency, health, or longevity. The discussions of the possible interrelations of drunkenness and crime belong in the field of sociology. Strangely enough, there has, until quite recently, been a paucity of dependable data relating to the actual fate of alcohol in the body.

"The extreme solubility of alcohol in water and its ready diffusion help to explain the ease with which the substance is absorbed. According to a carefully edited official British report, analyses of the contents of the stomach and intestine, made at different intervals after a dose of alcohol has been swallowed, show that about one-fifth of it is absorbed from the stomach. In the uppermost section of the small intestine one-tenth is absorbed, but the main absorption, accounting for half of the quantity taken, occurs in the middle part of the small intestine, the remaining fifth being absorbed in the third and last section. By the time the alimentary contents reach the large intestine, all the alcohol has been taken up from them into the blood. The actual speed of absorption seems to vary with conditions, such as the form in which the alcohol is taken, the extent to which it is diluted, and the time in relation to meals; but the interaction of the different factors is complicated, and there is no evidence so clear as to warrant a final statement concerning the effect of any of these factors. A variable but usually small proportion of alcohol escapes unchanged in the breath and urine. The rest disappears completely in about twenty-four hours after it has been swallowed.

"As alcohol is ordinarily produced by living organisms, notably yeast cells, the question is often asked whether the compound may not arise in the human organism and thus occur independently of intake. A positive answer need not be assumed to make the 'natural' production of alcohol in the body serve as an argument for its indispensability to human well-being. A growing number of 'foreign' substances are known to occur in minute quantities in the organism. Traces of zinc and copper and doubtless other metals are commonly found. Probably they are for the most part adventitious, tho recent observations warn against any final pronouncements.

"For alcohol there is growing evidence that it does occur in minute traces in the body. It can be identified alike in the blood and in all the tissues examined. This universal distribution is to be expected in view of the ready diffusibility of alcohol. According to the latest analyses, the human body normally contains about 0.003 per cent. of alcohol. When the substance is taken into the body it is rapidly absorbed and passes to all fluids and tissues of the body in approximately equal amounts, so that within an hour and a half it is practically all absorbed. According to McNally and Embree, a chemical analysis of fluids or tissues of the body showing alcohol to be present in excess of 0.01 per cent. indicates that alcohol has been taken recently. If such analysis is made from two to six hours after the taking of alcohol, and the result is multiplied by the body weight, it will give approximately the total quantity of alcohol taken. The presence of from 0.4 to 0.5 per cent. of alcohol represents a condition of drunkenness. This amount would be present in about a pint of ordinary whisky. Twice this amount, or from 0.8 to 1 per cent. of alcohol in the body will cause death. These observations are in essential accord with the data of earlier investigators and thus furnish a quantitative basis for medicolegal decisions in place of haphazard diagnoses of suspected alcoholism."

THE BIRTH OF SODA-WATER

A MONUMENT TO THE INVENTOR of soda-water is suggested by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, director of Science Service, in its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). This monument, he says, would not be a dusty bronze statue over a dry marble basin, but a fountain in every schoolroom flowing freely with the beverage that carbonates but does not inebriate. Dr. Slosson goes on:

"The inventor was the Rev. Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of the chief element in the world, oxygen, and a chemist in whom we take a peculiar interest, for when England got too hot to hold him he sought refuge in Pennsylvania, where his home in Northumberland is a shrine to which American chemists pay pilgrimages. He was triply distrusted and ill-treated in his native land on the grounds that he was a Republican, a Non-Conformist and a chemist, so a mob burned up his home and laboratory in Birmingham.

"While he was preaching in a chapel at Leeds he lived near a brewery and so became interested in the possibility of utilizing the gas which came off the vats. When he moved away from this favorable location he had to devise some means of preparing and collecting the incombustible gas, then called 'fixt air.' This led him to the invention of the pneumatic trough, which is still the main mechanism of the analysis and storage of gases. He also determined the solubility of carbon dioxid, and employed it for charging beverages. Perhaps you would like to hear the full title of this epoch-making paper of 1772. 'Directions for impregnating Water with Fixed Air in order to communicate to it the peculiar spirit and virtues of Pyrmont Water, and other mineral waters of a similar nature.'

"Priestley's experiments interested a Philadelphia physician, Dr. Philip Syng Physick, and he induced a druggist, Townsend Speakman, to prepare carbonated water for his patients. Speakman added fruit juice as a flavor, and then and there the soda-water business was born, 1807.

"Previous to Priestley only natural carbonated beverages were known, but their use goes back to the remotest times, both in beverages charged with carbon dioxid by the fermentation of fruits and grains, and in spring waters charged in the internal reservoirs of the earth. Mineral springs have been sought by the sick and suffering in all lands and ages. Wherever in Europe you find springs of carbonated water, there you are likely to find the ruins of some Roman city, which probably remains to this day a fashionable resort whether it be called Bath, *bad* or *bain*.

"The effervescence of the waters seemed to cause effervescence of the human spirit, for the spa has always been famous for its atmosphere of gaiety, and these pleasure cities are commonly called 'watering places.' They could better be called 'carbonating places,' for water could be had at home, while people had to go long distances at great expense in time and money to 'take the waters' at the bubbling spring. But now we can get such carbonated beverages at any drug-store or grocery-store, and often in between."

THE COLD LIGHT OF A FIREFLY—The fireflies, or "lightning-bugs," that dance in the air over twilight lawns, carry torches that burn on exactly the same principle as a lighted candle, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). That is to say, they combine a combustible substance with oxygen and produce light. The great advantage the firefly has unconsciously worked out over man-made illuminants is that his tail-light makes so little heat that it can fairly be called a "cold light." The substance that is consumed to produce the firefly's light is called "luciferin." We read further:

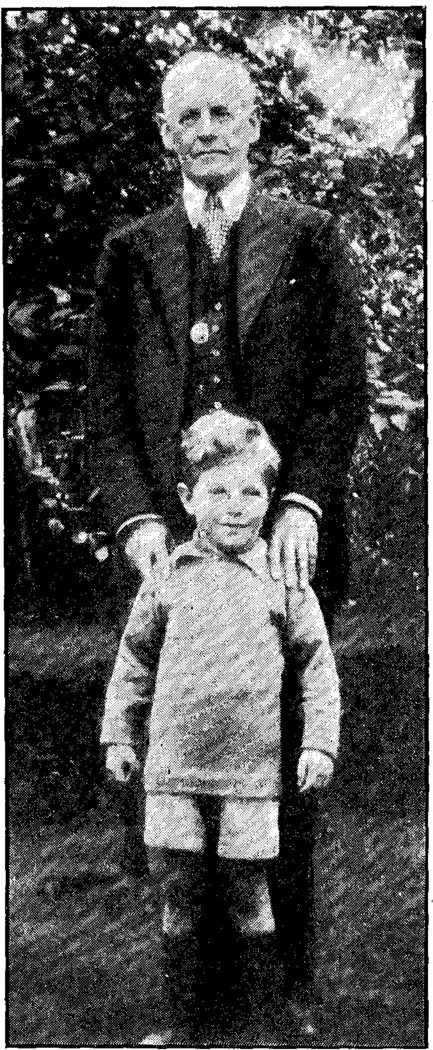
"The shining of fireflies, and of other animals and plants, used to be called 'phosphorescence,' because it looks like the light given off by a bit of rubbed phosphorus in the dark. That, however, is a misnomer, for it is not caused by phosphorus. The basis of the light is a substance called 'luciferin,' which means 'light-bearer.' By itself it does not glow, but a second substance known as 'luciferase,' present in all luminous organisms, causes it to combine with oxygen, and this makes the luminescence. A further chemical reaction breaks the luciferase away from the combination, permitting it to be used over again an indefinite number of times."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE END OF THE FORSYTES

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS literary adventures of our time, as many reviewers tell us, has come to an end with the publication of John Galsworthy's novel, "Swan Song" (Scribner's), the last of the six stout volumes which he began twenty-two years ago with "The Man of Property," and which have since come to be known collectively under the name of "The Forsyte Saga." As all the novels of the series are devoted to the rise and deterioration of one typical English family, that of Soames Forsyte, through the last forty years, it is interesting to see how the English critics feel about it. Apparently they agree quite generally in calling "The Forsyte Saga" great, but disagree as to what makes it great.



MR. GALSWORTHY PRESENTS A FRIEND

The English novelist with the son of the Irish novelist, Conal O'Riordan.

When Mr. Galsworthy began this work, the London *Chronicle* reminds us, he was unknown, and now he ends it "the most distinguished of living British novelists," in the opinion of that paper, which thinks him a wizard in his knowledge of women, and adds: "If he had no other title to rank him among the great novelists, he would deserve his place because of Irene Heron," who "dwells in our minds like the memory of some exquisite, peaceful landscape." The London *Times* praises his portrayal of Soames "as the type of a tough and virile race," while the London *Daily Mail* finds his chief glory in the fact that "posterity will turn to this chronicle and matchless gallery of types for knowledge of what an important section of the English people was really like between the later Victorian age and our own day."

Hugh Walpole, writing in *The Spectator*, also thinks that "Swan Song" is a "beautiful ending to a fine work," but as to calling it great, he has his reservations, saying:

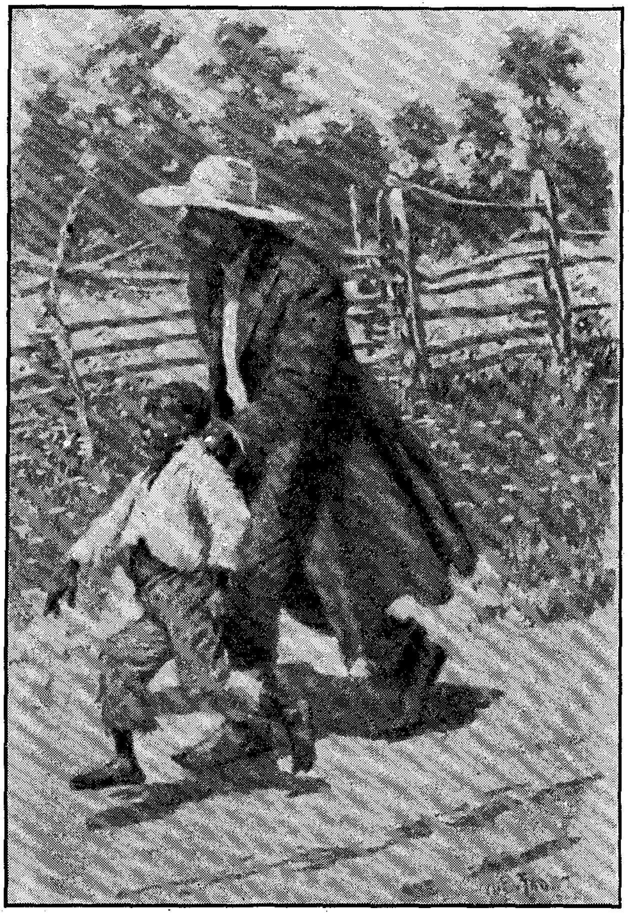
> "If by great we mean: has Mr. Galsworthy completed for his own time and generation another 'War and Peace'? the answer is, of course, in the negative. Mr. Galsworthy's work is not great in that titanic sense; but if we mean by our question, is there here a work worthy of following in the fine tradition of English fiction, a proper successor in its own kind to 'Clarissa' and 'Vanity Fair,' the Barchester novels and 'Middlemarch' and 'Beauchamp's Career'? the answer is, I think, yes. The six volumes of 'The Forsyte Saga' may be greater or less than these other masterpieces, but they are in the proper succession, and will, I am convinced, seem so to our posterity. And, one may add, it is comforting and refreshing in these days of hurried, fragmentary, and cynical little works of fiction to have at one's hand anything as carefully wrought, as solidly conceived, as patiently elaborated as these books.
>
> "As to 'Swan Song' itself, it is both successful and disappointing. It is successful as the rounding up of the whole work; it is disappointing, I think, as a novel by itself. Mr. Galsworthy has been under the trouble here common to all the winders up of family histories of a compulsion to fasten all the many different strands into a final pattern. It is in the main a book of ghosts, of echoes and memories and ironic sighs. Of Soames especially this is true; he is throughout the book in reminiscent mood; not a step can he take without having suggested to him some fragment of the past. We recover the fragments as easily as he; it is one of the powers and enchantments of such a work that we look back over distances of time to figures and scenes that seem especially ours because we have lived through them so long ago: the sad face of Irene, the quiet scorn of Bosinney, the courage of old Jolyon, we seem to have an especial right and property in these.
>
> "The whole theme of this book is the renewed love of young Jon, son of Irene, and Fleur, daughter of Soames. In this Mr. Galsworthy achieves his chief irony. Because of Soames's insistence on his property rights at the first, so now his final tragedy comes through that same insistence on property rights stated by Anne, Jon's wife. Symbolically Soames loses his life in his attempt to save his property; one of his own deeply cherished, tightly clutched pictures, falling, strikes and kills him. It is indeed a fair matter of criticism here that Mr. Galsworthy, as in the past, uses his symbolism too easily. Fleur's painted fruit, the sour fruit of a later page, the fire among the pictures, these are manufactured a little too clearly for our proper conviction."

It is in Fleur's last words to her dying father, "Yes, Dad, I will be good!" that the Manchester *Guardian* finds the chief triumph of old Soames—thus:

> "With Fleur in charge of the Forsyte destinies, living feverishly the life of our day, with its sheet-anchors gone and its values shifting like sand, we seem bound for tragedy; but nothing in the book is more moving than that death-bed communion between father and daughter which assures to Soames the continuity of the moral standards to which his own life has conformed. The dead hand of this stanch Victorian keeps its hold on the future. He seemed a narrow and austere soul when we knew him first in the 'eighties. It is his triumph that we can so ill spare him forty years on."

The Conservative *Morning Post* of London devotes an editorial leader to the subject, venturing to "hope that the institution of private property will survive the death of Mr. Soames Forsyte," for whom it entertains "a profound respect and more sympathy than the author might care to approve." Speaking of the "over-refinement which presages decay and dissolution," and which is found in some of the younger Forsytes, that paper goes on to say:

> "The family is a dynasty which follows the course of most



ONE OF FROST'S NEGRO ILLUSTRATIONS
From *Harper's Magazine*, 1898.

dynasties; it springs from the soil; it begins with the Shepherd Kings; practical men make it great; satiety and idleness come later; fibers are either loosened or drawn too fine, and then come sentimentalism, abnegation, eccentricity, philanthropy, and Liberalism. We do not think that the process is inevitable; but it is frequent, and Mr. Galsworthy follows it, not, indeed, with gusto, but with a certain ironic satisfaction. We hope we do him no injustice if we suspect him sometimes of loading his dice against property; but we admit that he is reasonably fair to our friend Soames."

It is by "The Forsyte Saga" that future ages will judge the last generation of the nineteenth century and the first generation of the twentieth century in England, declares *The Morning Post*, continuing:

"Novelists serve as historians for most people. The eighteenth century may or may not have been as Fielding represented it; but his picture lives more securely than the pages of Lecky. Thackeray may have overcolored a bit and leaned somewhat to the Whigs, but 'The Newcomes' and 'Vanity Fair' abide the question of those curious about his times. Dickens laid it on too thick; he becomes mawkish; he is often and barefacedly a partizan; but who can fight the influence of his novels? Nor shall we attempt to oppose our opinions to the magic of Mr. Galsworthy's style. After all, we should prefer the testimony of Mr. Galsworthy to that of Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. Wells. And we are more fortunate than our [American] contemporaries, who are to live—terrible fate!—in 'Main Street' and 'Elmer Gantry.'"

"The Forsyte Saga" is significant of another trend of the age, we are told, for we read further:

"No doubt it is the influence of Darwinism and the theory of evolution which prompts our novelists more and more to tell the story, not of individuals merely, but of families, and to follow them through several generations. It is not altogether new: 'Esmond' and 'The Virginians' are early examples; Balzac, prince of novelists, touched on it; but our modern practitioners follow it more and more, and in all countries. Clemence Dane does it for an English county family in 'The Babylons'; Miss Stern for a Jewish family in her 'Tents of Israel'; Couperus for a Hague family with branches in the Dutch East Indies; Thomas Mann in his 'Buddenbrooks' for the family of a Hanseatic town. It tells, after all, in modern method, a very old tale; the sins of the fathers are visited on the children; one generation sows what the next reaps; it often takes three lives to develop the full power of our human comedy or tragedy."

Dropping into personal impressions, the London *Chronicle* reviewer says:

"The marvelous skill with which Mr. Galsworthy endows a number of people all rather alike with characters of their own, so distinct and separate that we should know every one of them in the dark, has never, I maintain, been excelled.

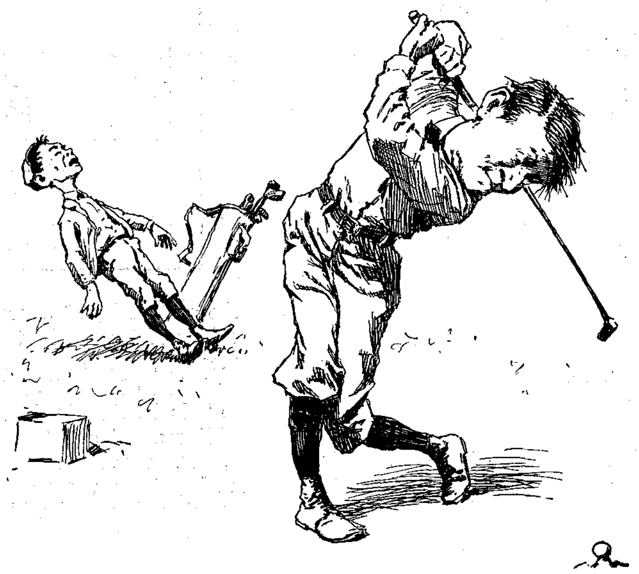
"Well do I remember how, when I had read a few chapters of 'The Man of Property,' I despaired of ever knowing all the brothers and sisters and sons and daughters apart. Yet before I came to the end, or near the end, I was as well acquainted with them as with my own relations—indeed, much better, for Mr. Galsworthy laid bare the secret springs of their conduct; he showed us why they spoke and acted thus or thus.

"Since then I have again and again read this and the books which followed it ('In Chancery,' 'To Let,' 'The White Monkey,' 'The Silver Spoon'). Running through them all, as the thread on which they are strung, is the life of Soames Forsyte, and mixed up with Soames's life is that of Irene, once his wife, afterwards the wife of his cousin. There is no more of her, unfortunately, in 'Swan Song,' yet she haunts the familiar scenes, not like an uneasy ghost, like a tender bright recollection, rather; like the soft radiance of moonlight after a perfect summer day."

THE ART AND HUMOR OF A. B. FROST

DEAN OF AMERICAN ILLUSTRATORS they called Arthur Burdett Frost, who died recently in his California home at the age of seventy-seven, and all who were reading books and magazines twenty or thirty years ago will recall his work with pleasure. Members of the new generation that has come up since Frost's retirement are less fortunate, says the New York *World*, unless their parents have preserved copies of "The Bull Calf and Other Tales," "Hunting the Snark," and "The Golfer's Alphabet," for they "will have missed some of the most truly humorous and genuinely American drawings ever produced." The same paper proceeds to make the young people feel still more sorry by continuing:

"They will not know the wild joy of Toby and Maria, that obese middle-aged couple who are overtaken by a divine spring madness, and whose attempt to recapture the lawlessness of youth by rolling down-hill results in such cumulative disaster



From "The Golfer's Alphabet," by A. B. Frost (Harper)

"S" IS THE SWING THAT WE LEARN FROM THE BOOKS—
BUT, OH, IF WE ONLY COULD SEE HOW IT LOOKS!

that it becomes Greek in its tragedy. Nor will they know the glorious adventure of the 'Kidnapping of Private Jean François'; nor Louisa the mule, and the events leading up to her capitulation; nor the ineffable Bull Calf; nor Dizzy Joe, the tramp who inadvertently exchanges his rags for the cast-off clothes of a yellow-fever patient.

"Frost was so completely a comic man that it was almost impossible for him to do a wholly 'straight' drawing, yet in all of his exaggerations he was always on the side of 'straight' work, but just enough over the line to bring that air of reality into the realm of the ridiculous.

"A capital draftsman, racy of the soil as Mark Twain or Uncle Remus (both of whom he illustrated), unembittered, gusty as an Elizabethan, Frost will remain as one of the best America has produced. To pass from the shoddiness of the present-day 'comic' to Frost's work is like coming out of a cheap cabaret into a delightful performance of Gilbert and Sullivan."

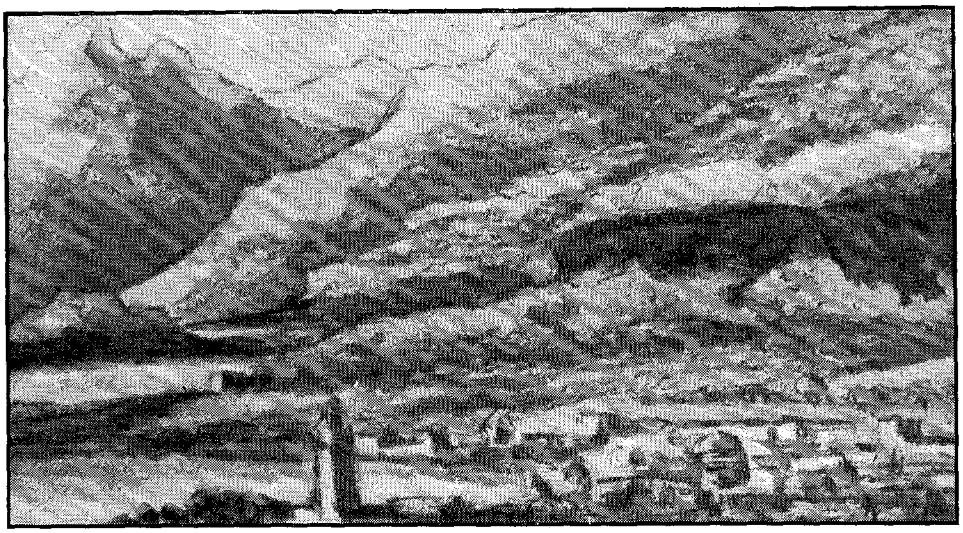
In the same tone the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, pronouncing Frost "the most American of American artists," declares:

"A generation that finds enjoyment in the slinky horrors of contemporary illustration or that sees something significant in the sketchy, grotesque, and sometimes extremely bewildering work of artists who 'go modern' because they can not learn to draw would view the work of Mr. Frost as somehow meaningless. Yet it was Frost who, by his great skill, talent, and patience, actually let one-half of the country know how the other half lived. The people he drew were real people. His animals were the very creatures of barnyards and meadows. No other artist was ever able to make a sky seem so clear or a reach of open natural land so true to reality. Frost was a great draftsman, who preferred truth to fads. Few of his sort remain."

Philadelphians have a peculiar interest in this artist's work, because he was born in that city and is now buried there, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, adding:

"He will be particularly remembered for the way in which he pictured *Tom Sawyer*, *Uncle Remus*, and *Mr. Dooley*. Under the magic of his pencil they became realities and lived and had their being. One of the books he illustrated with great success was Max Adeler's 'Out of the Hurly Burly.' Here was an instance where author, artist, and subject were in happiest accord. He understood the value of exaggeration."

LONG-LOST DRAWINGS BY GOETHE



Permission of the National Goethe Museum, Weimar

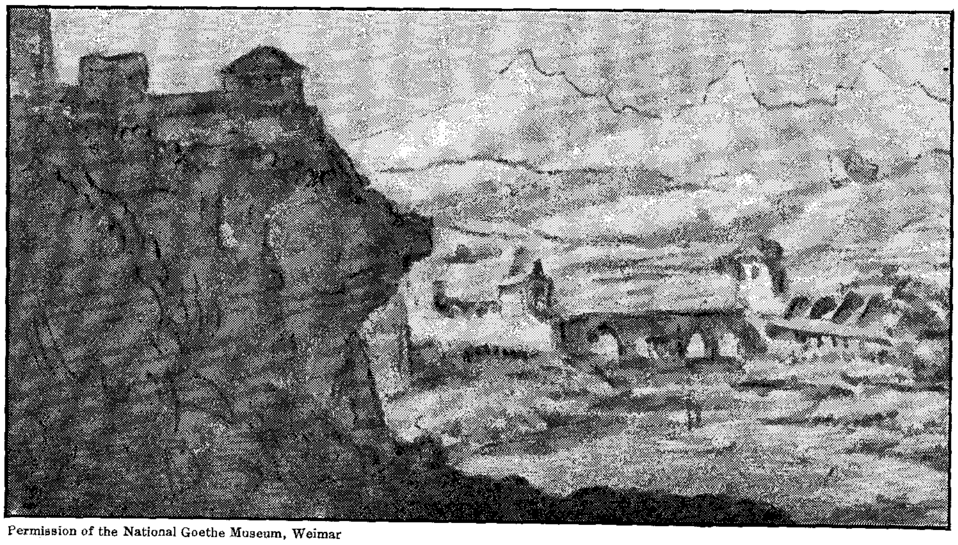
A NEWLY DISCOVERED DRAWING MADE BY THE POET GOETHE

GERMANY HAS MADE a curious discovery revealing the skill of the poet Goethe as an artist. After more than a century, art connoisseurs have found a forgotten sketch-book made by him during a winter journey from Weimar to Jena in 1807, when he was fifty-eight years old. He called it his "Little Book of Travel, Amusement and Consolation," and it is filled with wash-drawings of real artistic merit, as may be seen from those here reproduced. It can hardly be said that this treasure was lost, remarks *Die Woche* (Berlin), since nothing was previously known of its name, its contents, or its very existence. Goethe's literary executors had merely overlooked or forgotten it, tho the poem that accompanies it was not unknown. In reproducing a page of these drawings, *Die Woche* says further:

"The poem which accompanied the sketches bears the inscription: 'Dedicated to Pr. C. v. S. W., October, 1807.' Undoubtedly it was addrest to the Princess Caroline of Weimar—the daughter of Carl August—who was twenty-one years old at that time.

"We may justly call this little book a wholly unknown volume of Goethe's poems done in landscapes. It is presumed that the first ten sketches were made before the disturbing event of the battle of Jena, where Napoleon defeated the Prussians, October 14, 1806. The first landscape—a house on a lake with a mountain in the background—has a date on the back of it, indicating that it is the first drawing made after that catastrophe. It introduces the great day-dream poems which Goethe chose to put into the form of landscape drawings, through more than forty of which we share a journey that lasted until March, 1807. By May we are in Jena. The last nineteen drawings were made in or near Carlsbad, between the end of May and the beginning of July, 1807."

Poplars by the river a castle on a hill, anything with a poetic atmosphere seemed to give the poet inspiration for a picture. His new-found drawings are preserved in the Goethe Museum at Weimar.



Permission of the National Goethe Museum, Weimar

ANOTHER OF GOETHE'S POETIC LANDSCAPES

Both of the pictures here reproduced through *Die Woche* of Berlin are from a sketch-book made by the poet Goethe more than a hundred years ago, and only now brought to light.

HOW D'ANNUNZIO HURT DUSE'S ACTING

DID D'ANNUNZIO DISTORT AND STUNT the dramatic art of Eleonora Duse, making her fame less than her genius entitled her to, and the world thereby the poorer? No less an authority than Luigi Pirandello, the Italian dramatist and novelist, asserts that this is so, and gives his proofs in an interesting article in the July *Columbian Monthly* (New York). From the very beginning of her long career, he says, Duse had one controlling thought—"the ambition to disappear, to merge herself, as a real person, in the character she brought to life on the stage." A mere actress can impersonate any character that is proposed to her, we are told, but a personality such as Duse's can live only by itself and resents being forced into a rôle not in harmony with its own traits. Mr. Pirandello's contention is that, at the height of her career, Duse had reached a spiritual state in which she was no longer a mere actress, but a genius with a personality so dominant that it narrowed her range more and more to plays of great spiritual meaning, like Ibsen's, and made it impossible to do her best in the more shallow and spectacular plays of Gabriele D'Annunzio. Yet it was to D'Annunzio that she devoted what should have been her best years. To quote Pirandello:

> "Hers was a shy and retiring art, which at a tragic moment in her career she suddenly put at the service of the least shy and the most assertive poet that ever lived. That is why I venture to use the word 'distortion' for the effects that D'Annunzio had upon the art of Eleonora Duse.
>
> "I doubt whether I ever suffered so much inside a theater as I suffered at the first production that Duse gave at the 'Costanzi,' in Rome, of D'Annunzio's 'Francesca da Rimini.' The art of the great actress seemed hampered, oppress; crusht even, by the gorgeous trappings of D'Annunzio's heroine; just as the action of the tragedy itself is hampered, oppress, crusht by the tremendous panoply of rhetoric that D'Annunzio's ponderous erudition thrusts upon it. Poor *Francesca!* What a futile and vacuous waster of precious words she seemed to be! To me, and I think to everybody else, she gave a deep and almost bitter regret for the *Marguerite Gautier*, whom Duse, only a short time before, had been endowing with life on our Italian stage. And I confess that I felt the same sorrow for many other commonplace and mediocre persons of the old theater which Duse had abandoned, when I listened, later on, to her acting of two other tragedies of D'Annunzio, 'La Gioconda,' and 'La Citta Morta.' No one will suppose that I am saying this out of any tenderness I feel toward the old theater. I say it, rather, in view of an opinion I have always held about the value that a work of dramatic art may have in itself and of itself, and the value it may acquire or lose in the scenic translation made of it by an actor."

Glancing back at the triumphs which she had just scored in the older style of plays, Mr. Pirandello drops into reminiscence:

> "Those who had, as I had, the fortune of seeing her as *Marguerite* in 'Camille,' in her youthful days indeed, but in the full maturity of her art, can never forget the romantic charm, the anguished tenderness, the fervent emotion which she, and only she, was able to arouse in such great measure in that rôle. At that time she seemed born, natively predisposed, to become the most perfect interpreter of that theater which flourished in Europe, and more especially in France, in the last thirty years of the last century, and which was adorned with such names as Augier, Dumas *fils*, Sardou, Porto-Riche, Donney, and, with method and outlook somewhat changed, Henri Becque. It was a romantic, sentimental, psychological theater—a theater of manners, with some tendencies toward social satire."

And here Pirandello gives us a memorable picture of Duse in action and at her best, saying:

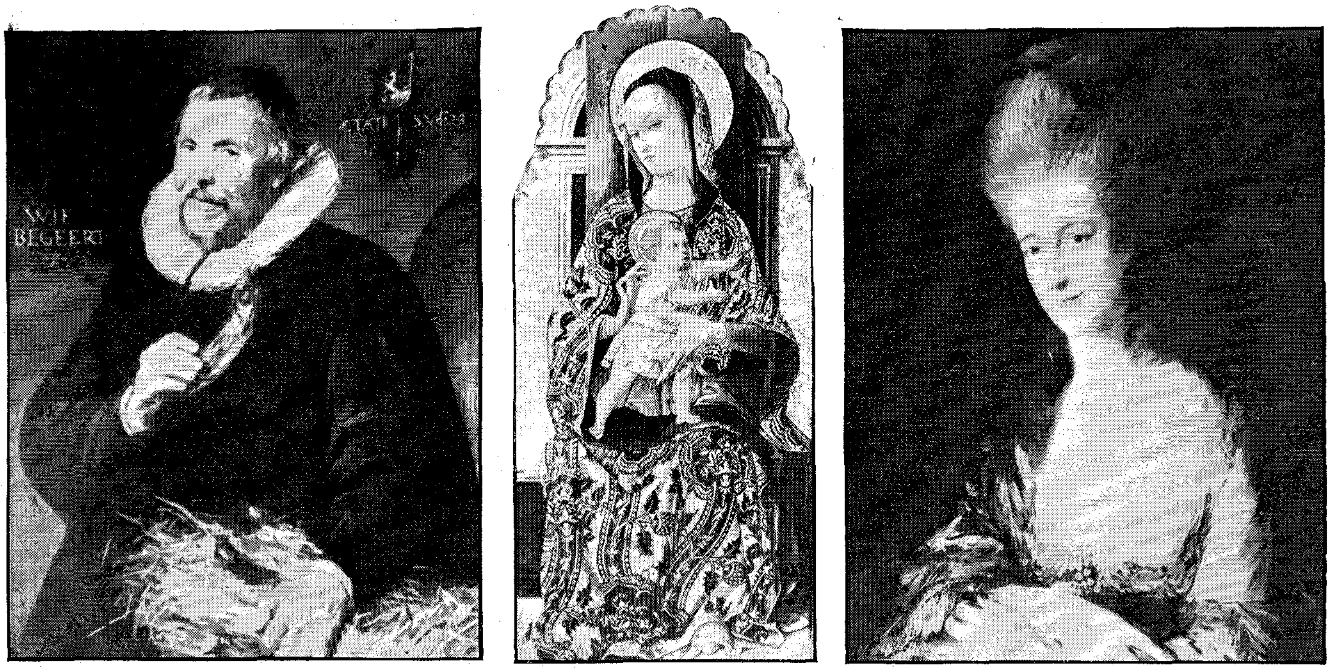
> "To this theater Eleonora Duse brought all the richness of her temperament, which, as we looked at it in those days, seemed to have been made for the express purpose of revealing not so much the anxieties of mind as the torments and travails of the passions: an exquisitely feminine sensibility which, at one bound, as it were, and with the most agile directness, always arrived at a wholly genuine expression of the state of the mind involved, clarifying it with a light that shone from every line and fiber of the actress's beautiful person—muscles vibrant, nerves tense, a facial expression free from every conventional device, and changing only in direct correspondence with real inner transformations of the soul; hands, divine hands, that seemed to talk, and a voice such as may never again be heard on the stage—a voice miraculous not so much for its musical quality, as for its plasticity, its spontaneous sensitiveness to every subtle shading of thought or sentiment. Duse's acting, at every moment of a production, was like the surface of a deep, still water, momentarily responsive to the subtlest tremors of light and shadow."

What happened, then, to mar so wonderful an achievement? In the opinion of Luigi Pirandello the thing that happened was that Duse, after her wonderful reliving of the characters which the older dramas offered her, had gradually outgrown them, so that "she simply was unable to go on working with those plays." Their crises of passion, tricks of female wile, petty cares of daily existence, had become distasteful to a spirit athirst for something more heroic, a nobler expression of life. Ibsen's plays, then entering Italy, offered exactly what she needed, Pirandello thinks; but just as she was on the verge of finding it out, the fulfilment of her ideal was made impossible "by the distracting influence of the refined, but only fictitiously heroic, art of Gabriele D'Annunzio." We read further:

> "To my way of thinking—an opinion that I have reason to believe is shared by many people in Italy—the atmosphere of D'Annunzio's theater did harm rather than good to Eleonora Duse, and great harm, indeed. Perhaps, from the esthetic demands of her inner life this experience was necessary to her; but it wrought a violent distortion on her art, which had once been so intimate and so profound, throwing her into false attitudes which only time, and too tardily, was able to correct.
>
> "D'Annunzio gave her a series of beautiful, elegant, literary masks, to which she must not supply a single detail, and to which she had to fit herself much as molten metal might be poured into a mold for a statue, to harden in the attitude of that statue—attitudes, moreover, which in this case were wholly foreign to Duse's native temperament. And, in addition, behind these masks of D'Annunzio there was none of those real fundamental human elements which Duse had met even in the worst plays of her old repertory; no germ of life to bring to fruition, no formless clay to endow with perfection of form.
>
> "In Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' we had the full sense of what Duse might have been at her best: a lucid, a direct and immediate art, which concentrated intensely the essences of truth, and which was attained by a long travail of the spirit.
>
> "Eleonora Duse was a supreme actress in whose life the real tragedy was this, that her age did not succeed in supplying her with her author."

THE COVER—The painting that lends its glow of color and its exaltation of sentiment to the exterior of this magazine is a representative work of one of the most popular of present-day American artists, Charles W. Hawthorne. Mr. Hawthorne is a native of Maine and a resident both of New York City and of Provincetown, Massachusetts, while one or more of his paintings may be found in almost every large museum between New England and the Mississippi River. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, by the much-admired painting, "The Trousseau"; in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., by his "Mother and Child"; by "The Mother" in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; "Fisher Boys" in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; "Portrait of Albin Polasek" in the Chicago Art Institute; "Adoration" in the City Art Museum, St. Louis, and so on through a score of art-loving cities. Mr. Hawthorne also has captured an equally long list of prizes and medals from expositions and institutions as far apart as New York, Buenos Aires, and San Francisco.

All this is merely another way of saying that Mr. Hawthorne's way of depicting life on canvas is highly esteemed by the art critics and the art-loving public in the United States. As will be seen by his "Adoration of the Mother," his drawing is true, and his composition in the best sense modern, without any of the affectations of the so-called modern school; also that his juxtaposition of colors is bold, at times almost startling, yet done with a sureness of handling that is as effective as it is pleasing. This beautiful Madonna of every-day life in our own time may well become a favorite with those who are making collections of LITERARY DIGEST cover designs.



International Newsreel photograph

THREE MORE FAMOUS PAINTINGS BY OLD MASTERS COME TO AMERICA

The steady drift of foreign masterpieces to this country, we are told, has now brought these across the water. Left to right: "Portrait of Pieter van der Morsch," a Dutch burgher painted by Franz Hals in 1616; a primitive Italian "Madonna and Child," by Carlo Crivelli, 1472; and Gainsborough's "Portrait of Lady Eden." All three have been bought by a prominent New York collector from Sir Joseph Duveen of London.

THE MUSICAL SLEUTH IN ACTION

DETECTIVE WORK in pursuit of musical plagiarism may not be an extra-hazardous employment, but it has to deal with the most elusive of crimes. The claim of two women now living in Palestine, that they are the true composers of Puccini's opera, "Turandot," has moved the music critics to recall some interesting facts in this connection. Mostly they seem inclined to wonder whether there really is such a thing as musical plagiarism. The publishers of "Turandot" characterize the sisters' claim as "too ridiculous," and the wise ones along Broadway shake their heads and say it is very difficult to pin down an actual case of the kind, because a musical phrase flits so easily from lip to lip, changing with equal ease to jazz. The New York *Times* takes up the tale and remarks:

"The thousands of Puccini admirers, who love to sing or whistle any one of his charming melodies without the faintest notion whether it is from 'La Bohème,' 'Tosca,' 'Madama Butterfly,' or 'Manon,' would cite their own ignorance as proof that nobody but Puccini could have written 'Turnadot.' The tune they hum all day slides from one opera to the next so smoothly that the singers can not place the aria; they know only that it is Puccini."

The world's "Wandering Melodies" are so all-pervasive, we are told, that even so original a genius as Wagner could not escape the charge of plagiarism. Thus a writer in *The Musical Courier* (New York) has accused him in approximately these terms:

"There is more honesty in a single measure of one of Liszt's oratorios or spiritual music than there is in the whole 'Parsifal' score. Wagner stole one of his principal motifs from a Belgian bell-chimes suite. The Good Friday music is nothing but diluted "Lohengrin." The lamenting of *Amfortas* is primarily an echo from the Italian operas. . . . On every page of Wagner's last work one finds signs of mental musical poverty; it is a sorry piece of patchwork, a ruin."

A German critic, Annaliese Weyl-Nissen, comes to the defense of Wagner in *Die Woche* (Berlin), denouncing the "lack of taste in the tone of the American article" as well as "the lack of knowledge on the part of the writer." Having thus done his duty as a loyal Wagnerite, however, he admits that there are an astonishing number of amusing incidents in music that may be called either chance or plagiarism, continuing:

"A horde of 'reminiscence chasers' are on the track of 'wandering melodies.' If they can find nothing intelligent for a thesis, they search for similarities. Ninety per cent. of the discoveries made are nonsense, and the other 10 per cent. are very instructive. It should be kept in mind, however, that it does not detract from Wagner's musical importance if the Pilgrim Chorus is really evident in the Good Friday music; for, after all, one may calmly 'plagiarize' one's own work. Nor does it matter if in the 300 great works of Bach, in Haydn's 125 symphonies, or in the operas of Puccini, there are melodies which have been used or created by earlier composers.

"One of the melodies of a Gregorian choral, composed in the year 600, wandered about for thirteen hundred years until it found its way into the underworld with 'Orpheus.' In the meantime it has taken up its abode in a piano-violin sonata of Beethoven's (opus 24 in F); it was used, note for note, in Schumann's 'Soldier's March,' and finally ended up in an operetta."

Justice sees to it, however, that every composer who has not been altogether original shall in turn have a bit of his own invention stolen from him. Thus Wagner's Good Friday music, we are told, was used in the Maria motif of the music composed for the "Metropolis" film. Another motif used in the same score was derived from a violin sonata of Greig's, and we read further:

"What don't men make out of melodies! The serious ones seem to be especially beloved. Variations of 'Tannhäuser' quickly became all the rage as the Charleston; the bell motif from 'Parsifal' was used in Suppé's 'Fatinitza' march to introduce that old favorite, '*Du bist verrückt, mein Kind!*' ('You Must be Crazy, Child!') But perhaps you think dance music is not important. A musical sharp of the eighteenth century once said, indeed, that 'dance music is no music at all.' For many to-day, however, dance music is the only music, and therefore we must pay some attention to it.

"'How can I make a musical hit?' is the eager question of the day, meaning a hit that will net half a million, like that of the 'banana' manufacturer. Well, here is the recipe: Take one part of Liszt's 'Rhapsody,' two parts of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March,' half of an automobile collision, a generous dash of negro jazz, and pour Chopin's 'Funeral March' over the whole. The result, however, is not always as funny as it sounds, and in many cases it involves unheard-of sacrilege."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"SAVING THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL"

EVEN THE SUGGESTION that the Sunday-school is moth-eaten and full of rust will alarm some and anger others, but we must not blind our eyes to the fact that the Sunday-school is actually under criticism, especially when that criticism is constructive and comes from friends of the Church, and when new methods of imparting religious education which have been found successful are offered us. Old theories and old methods are rapidly giving way to the new in other fields, and that stalwart Methodist journal, the New York *Christian Advocate*, in speaking of the World's Sunday School Association convention in Los Angeles, says:

CHOICE

By Ellen Coit Elliott

ASK and it shall be given.
  Ask—ask.
And if you ask a stone
Expect not bread;
And if the stone glitter like a caught star,
And shine on a warm, soft breast,
And you have tossed your soul away
To see it in that nest,
Yet is it still a stone—not bread.

Seek and you shall find.
Seek—seek.
And if you go the crowded street
Look not to find the hills;
And if the shops sit gay along the way,
And laughter fills the air,
Still—you have lost the hills.

Knock and the door shall open.
Knock—knock.
Two doors are there, beware!
Think well before you knock;
Your tapping finger will unlock
Your heaven or hell.

—*The Christian Century.*

> "Unfortunately, it can not be said that the Sunday-school as it now exists in England and America is a finished product and ready for export. It is undergoing severe criticism from within and from without. It calls itself a school, and its pupils scholars, but its teachers are confessedly for the most part self-taught, or entirely uninstructed in the psychology on which true educational processes are based. Its class-room period—thirty minutes weekly—is utterly inadequate, and its discipline feeble. Its one redeeming feature is that in its use of the Bible and of the hymns of the Church it does make a certain impression, however fleeting, upon the mind of childhood and youth at an impressionable age. It is true that for fifty years there have been earnest workers in the Sunday-school field who have been aware of these faults and have tried to supply remedies. The churches have been so slow in applying them that the Sunday-school is under suspicion or condemnation in quarters where it should have its strongest support. It is no longer the rare exception in our churches to hear parents who are most solicitous regarding the education of their children express doubt of the wisdom of entrusting the formation of their religious ideas to a man or woman whose principal qualification is regularity of attendance, or a knack of 'getting along' with restless children. One turns with serious misgivings from the record of declining Sunday-school enrolment and attendance, and wonders whether the explanation of the tens of thousands of derelicts is really to be found in the automobile so much as in the heart-sinking conviction of a straight-thinking father or mother that it would be a sin against the child to sentence him to receive his religious instruction from one who is so poorly qualified to impart it."

Certain facts are clear to this Methodist weekly:

> "(1) That the Church owes to the rising generation a course of religious instruction which in its own field shall be as good or better than that which is given in the public schools; (2) that those members of the Church who, by their intellectual and social culture and their spiritual acquisitions, are best able to exercise the teaching function should give themselves with self-sacrificing zeal to the business of teaching the young; and (3) that unless the Church stops playing with its educational program and devotes itself in downright earnest to the improvement of its teaching functions, at whatever cost, it may as well leave to some other agency the evangelization of the world."

A mother who believes in Christian education, who knows that "our churches are the country's greatest power for good," who wants her four children to have all that religion can offer of faith, of inspiration, of spiritual comfort, and who wants them to know their Bible, both from a literary and a spiritual point of view, recalls that her own Sunday-school days were mostly uninspiring, even insipid. Now weekly she is called into debate with her own children over whether they *have* to go to Sunday-school. They are not interested, writes Mrs. Marian Hurd McNeely in *The Outlook* (New York); they are not inspired. On the contrary, they are frankly bored, and say so. Why? They say, the mother writes:

> "The services are dull.
>
> "The lessons are too elementary and too fragmentary to be interesting.
>
> "The talk about the Holy Spirit and the Holy Ghost is too indefinite. They can't understand what the Blessed Trinity means.
>
> "The Sunday-school is too grasping. It is constantly urging and emphasizing money-giving, which is not only hard on the shabby ones who are in the school, but sounds avaricious.
>
> "The church workers are prying. They constantly question the children about the state of their souls.
>
> "The 'made-up' prayers seem artificial and insincere."

Strangest of all, says Mrs. McNeely, was the objection raised by her sixteen-year-old. The services often seemed sacrilegious to her. Asked why, the daughter said: "Oh, it's those prayers—over meetings and collections and church suppers. I hate to hear them asking a blessing on a committee meeting where they are going to decide upon pink candles or red. They get too familiar with Him."

Generally speaking, writes Mrs. McNeely, this is what is wrong with the Sunday-school:

> "The young people of to-day are moving toward democracy and tolerance and liberalism more rapidly than their churches. They are outdistancing the Sunday-school in the feeling of brotherhood. But, specifically, there are other reforms that will have to be made if we are to keep our children in religious organization. We have been so interested in sending spiritual food overseas that we have failed to realize that our own children are not being properly nourished. The child of six is to-day three years older mentally than the six-year-old of the 'nineties, but we are still offering him the same pabulum. . . .
>
> "We must fit our teachings to modern problems. If our children are leaving us because we are too austere, then we must bring them back with cheerful things. We must not be afraid of joyousness in the church. We must make religion a lovely thing; a light ahead of us rather than a scourge behind us. If our methods of prayer seem insincere, we must remedy that, either by adopting a ritual or else by using the simplest and briefest of phrases. If our methods of raising tithes seem unworthy, we must emphasize our collections less; better to give up the penny and dime contributions than to seem avaricious."

In one interesting instance, the problem has been solved to the satisfaction of both teacher and class. Roland G. E. Ullman's experience in Sunday-school as a pupil, as he recalls it, was a sort of "holy war" between pupils and teacher, in which the teacher usually came out at the tag-end. There was nothing to interest Mr. Ullman, and he gained no religious education. Becoming a teacher himself, he writes in *The Forum* (New York), he organized his class on a parliamentary basis, which settled the discipline question, and began by interesting his pupils in the Divine plan as witnessed in geological formation and in the beginnings of life. He gript their attention at once. It will be recalled that in the May issue of *The Forum*, Montgomery Major, whose article was quoted in these pages May 12, criticized the Sunday-school for teaching children things they must unlearn in later life. Mr. Ullman's article, while not a reply to Mr. Major, nevertheless answers the questions he raised. Mr. Ullman harked back to his own interests and pursuits as a boy, and began by interesting his class in geological formations, using a near-by quarry for his purpose. Together they studied the beginnings of life and simple chemistry, and glimpsed a bird's-eye view of the physical laws governing the universe, learning the relations between the various forms of life. Then, toward the close of the season, Mr. Ullman writes:

> "I brought together these widely different topics into the final mosaic. The pieces fitted into a well-defined pattern, broadly pictured and without detail. That week I gave a carefully prepared talk, the only one of the whole term, on 'The Marvel of It All.' I felt humble and reverent myself; I could sense the great Power which moves us to religious expression. The boys felt it, too. We had an unvoiced but moving kinship as we gazed upon my sketchy picture of the Maker's cosmos.
>
> "Perhaps two months after I took over this class, something happened which was a reward beyond any I ever expected, because work of this character must, in the last analysis, be its own reward. The mother of one of the boys stopt me on the street. 'What have you done to my boy?' Her tone was a trifle severe. The twinkle in her eye escaped me, and I found myself on the defensive, wondering what the scamp might have said at home.
>
> "'Nothing, why?' I countered. 'Oh, yes you have!' and then I saw the twinkle. 'I used to have to drive him to Sunday-school, but now on Saturday night he says, "For goodness' sake, Mother, wake me up so I'll be on time for Sunday-school."'"

Another class led by Mr. Ullman turned their attention to human service, morals, and ethics, and learned in their study of the sometimes blurred demarcations between right and wrong to temper their originally sharp judgments with mercy. "It's mostly when you don't know any better that you do wrong," said the quietest boy in the class one day, "and that's why they approved of things in the olden times that are wrong to-day." "Profound truth in plain garb!" comments Mr. Ullman. "The ethical and moral progress of the world has been measured by the shifting balance between understanding wisdom and impervious ignorance."

This story "is of interest and is suggestive of the way in which Sunday-school teaching can be and must be improved and made vastly more effective than it is to-day," comments the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), while the Atlanta *Christian Index* (Baptist) remarks:

> "The only objection we can see to Mr. Ullman's otherwise valuable article is in his closing paragraphs where he seems to indicate that what a boy believes is not as important as that he shall find Sunday-school interesting. We may misunderstand Mr. Ullman at this point. Our belief is that all the fine suggestions of Mr. Ullman may be profitably followed, and the ultimate idea of teaching the boy the correct ideas of God, as revealed in the Bible and in the experiences of men, be emphasized at every turn and on every occasion without losing the interest of the boy one whit. Indeed, we would say that unless there is such certitude in teaching a boy, you will ultimately lose the boy.
>
> "He likes all these other things, but he finally wants something upon which he can lay hold without any questioning and without any doubting."

"THE BOGY OF CLERICALISM"

THE DANGERS OF "CLERICALISM," played up especially by the secular press, should be treated as a dust-throwing device for political purposes, according to a leading editorial in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) under the "bogy" title quoted above. "The curious fact is," we read, "that those who care least about the Church are most anxious that it should attend strictly to what they consider its own business." Confine the Church to prayer-meetings, public worship, propagation of "the faith," say people who never pray, worship, or accept the faith. If it does anything else, the Church is accused of meddling in politics, and solemnly warned of the dangers of "clericalism." "Why all this anxiety that the Church should focus its energy upon activities which can be carried on within church walls?" questions this editor. He answers first:

> "Clearly it is not the result of any tender solicitude for the welfare of the Church. It is not because of any desire that the business of the Church as an institution should be more competently administered, or that there should be more prayer-meetings, more worship, and more evangelism. It is because Christianity is a dangerous force in the world whenever it breaks into the general field of human life and begins to make effective contact with the institutions, the social practises, and the cultural ideals of the 'secular' world. Those whose interests are menaced by its influence or condemned by its teaching are naturally desirous that the Church should attend to its own business and leave theirs alone. You preach what you please and let us practise as we like is the motto."

It is different when the nation goes to war, we are reminded. Then—

> "Every effort is made to persuade the churches that it is a war for the everlasting principles of righteousness, that it is their war, and that the Church must do its bit. The religious sanction is invariably invoked. The country's cause is the cause of God. 'His truth goes marching on' as our armies advance. 'As He died to make men holy, let us die'—for whatever is the immediate objective of the military enterprise of the moment. A war that can not be made into a holy war is no decent war at all."

But the Church is always breaking out of the reservation to espouse causes, and *The Christian Century* editor makes this distinction for us:

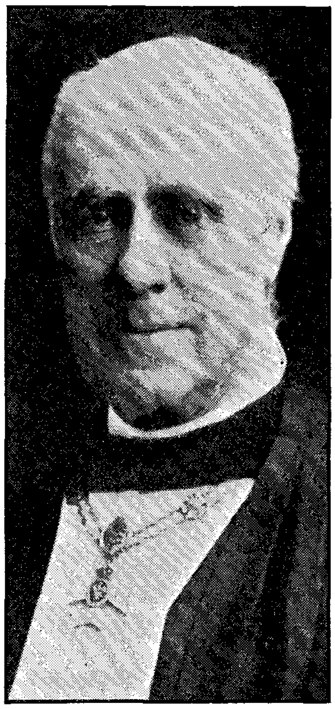
> "Sometimes it has done this in the interest of itself as an institution, demanding special privileges and immunities, or special property rights, or control over the educational system, or the assistance of the civil power in the punishment of heresy. And when the Church which does this is a Church controlled by its clergy, then you have real 'clericalism' in a dangerous form, and, in so far as it is successful, a subversion of democratic government.
>
> "The case is quite different when a religious group, having arrived at a conviction as to what is the truly Christian course with reference to any aspect of social life or public policy, and having formed this judgment by the democratic process of free discussion and exchange of opinions without the domination of priest or ecclesiastic, and without the threat of punishment to dissentient members, mobilizes that mass of Christian sentiment in support of the things which it believes to be right. To call that 'clericalism' is merely to throw dust in the air to obscure the issue and prejudice a good cause by a bad epithet."

Pointing to the recent World's Sunday-school Convention in Los Angeles, where not only Bible study in uniform lessons, but live-world problems of the day, social, economic, and moral, were eagerly tackled by young people, and resolutions were passed for action, *The Christian Century* editorial concludes:

> "Let a clerical party arise in this country, and it will not be able to muster enough supporters to nominate a candidate by petition. Let any Protestant minister attempt to tell even his own parishioners how they must vote, under penalty of ecclesiastical discipline, and the crash of his fall would drown the sound of his words."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY an English Primate has resigned from the seat of St. Augustine, and a world pauses to pay him tribute. The Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, the eighty-year-old Archbishop of Canterbury, whose voluntary surrender of the historic office was recently officially announced, will retire from service on November 12, the day of the golden anniversary of his wedding, after twenty-five years in the Primacy, the longest period the office has been occupied by one man in four hundred years. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, has been named to succeed him.



International Newsreel photograph

THE RETIRING ARCHBISHOP

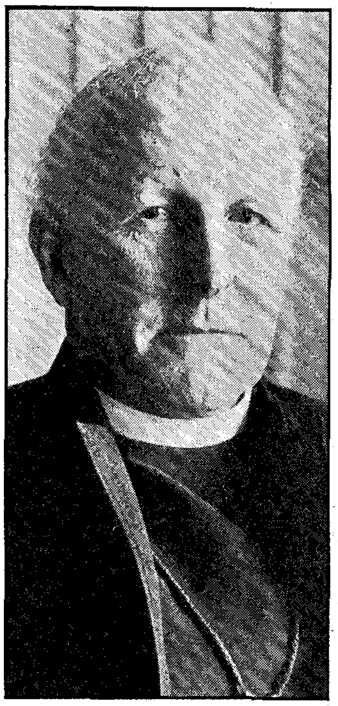
The Archbishop of Canterbury, "admired, revered, and beloved by the whole British people," who now gives up his high office, after twenty-five years' incumbency.

Tho the Archbishop of Canterbury's resignation comes on the heels of the rejection by Parliament of the amended proposed revision of the Anglican Prayer Book, which he had so long and so ardently advocated as a means of restoring harmony in the Church of England, the voluntary closing of his ecclesiastical career is not, we are told, to be looked upon as a tragic gesture of defeat. His resignation had been contemplated since 1924. Even so, he steps down from his high office with a world-wide tribute ringing in his ears. He is, comments the New York *Times*, "an illustrious figure, whose best praise came from the clergy of his diocese when he was made a freeman of Canterbury on the anniversary of his eightieth birthday: 'No Archbishop has ever been so beloved and regarded with such confidence by all branches of the Anglican community.'"

Dr. Davidson, we read in various news dispatches, began his career after Oxford as curate of Dartford, Kent. While in his early thirties he married Archbishop Tait's daughter, Edith, and became the Archbishop's secretary and chaplain to Queen Victoria. He was instrumental in influencing the Queen to appoint Archbishop Benson as Archbishop Tait's successor, and was the unanimous choice for the Primacy soon after the accession of King Edward. He crowned King George and officiated at the marriages of Princess Mary and the Duke of York. His career at Canterbury was largely bound up with the effort to revise the Prayer Book in order to compose the differences between the Anglico-Catholic and Evangelical parties in the Established Church. As told in these pages, January 7 and July 7, the proposed revision was twice rejected by Parliament, and the venerable prelate, disappointed but undismayed, saw the work of twenty-one years crash about his feet. A sympathetic appreciation of him is found in an article by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, in the Boston *Evening Transcript:*

"He has worked steadily and heavily for more years than any statesman in Europe; he has been in close touch with the religious and political situation of every country in the world. So long as he is Archbishop he is in duty bound to carry on his work. This he can not continue to do. No Archbishop of Canterbury has resigned for centuries, because in other days an old man could fulfil the duties of the office. To-day he can not. Hence, and it is a real sacrifice on his part, he resigns his office. For more than twenty-five years he has graced it. He told me, by the way, only the other day, that the first notice he had of his appointment as Archbishop came from me, for by the difference of five hours between London and Boston, and the early publication of our papers, my cable of congratulation reached him before the official appointment.

"One great cause of regret on his part is that this emergency has caused him to neglect the great work of the spread of the Gospel into all lands and building up the Church in the colonies.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE NEXT ARCHBISHOP

Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, a man "of exceptional intellectual ability," who has been named to succeed Dr. Davidson.

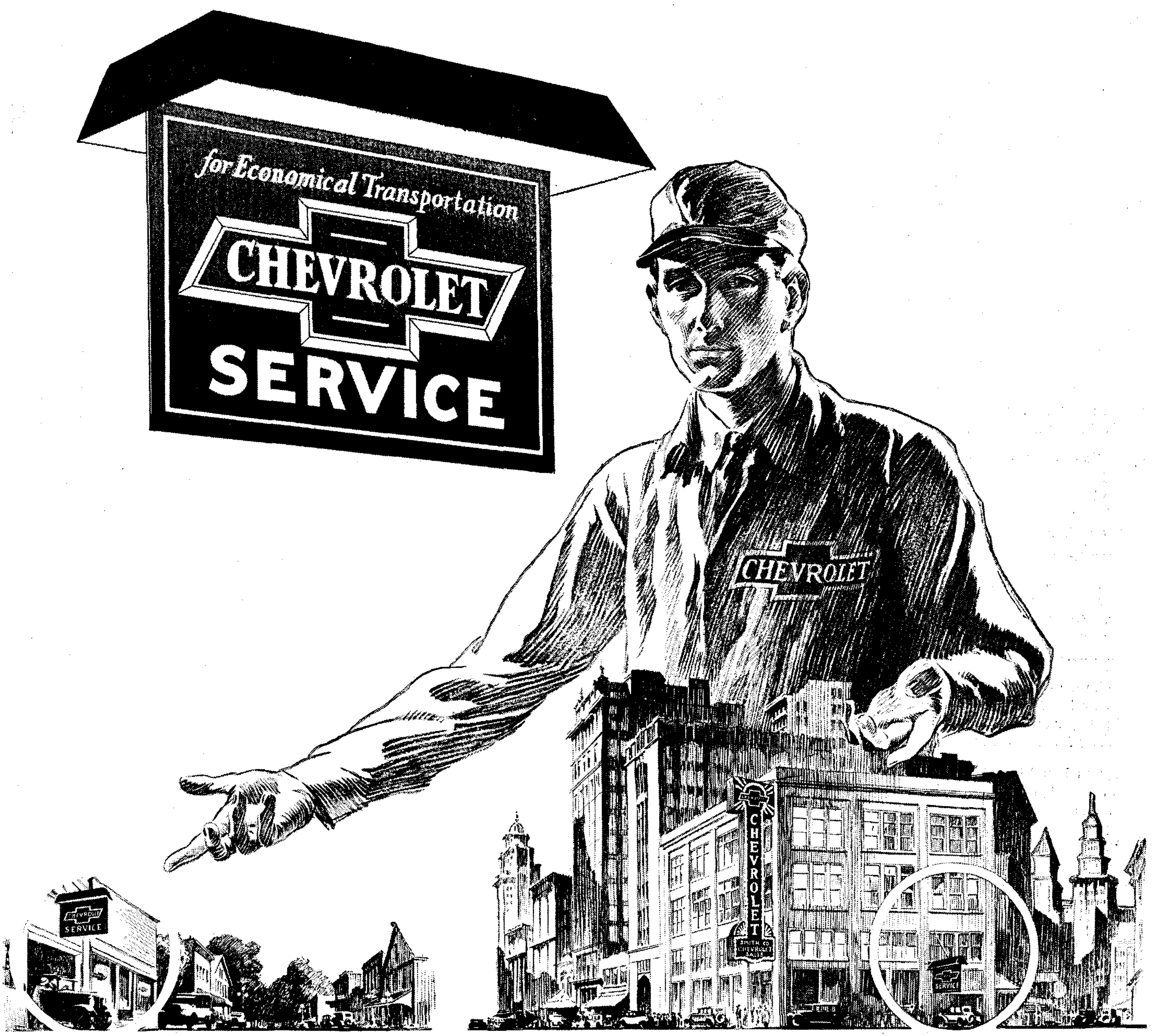
"In the drawing-room of Lambeth Palace stands upon an easel his portrait by Sargent. Upon entering the room the other day, I saw another portrait standing upon the piano near by. It was a pen-and-ink sketch, the original of a full-sized cartoon of *Punch* by Partridge. It depicted the Archbishop in full canonicals and with pastoral staff standing upon a raft inscribed 'The Revised Prayer Book,' riding out in serenity a stormy and angry sea. At the side of this sketch was a framed letter signed by every member of the staff of *Punch* expressing their affection and admiration for the Archbishop. Mr. Punch represents the English people. The Archbishop is to-day admired, revered, and beloved by the whole people of Great Britain, and he remains as modest, stanch, and Christlike as ever."

Our secular and religious press, tho largely occupied with matters of more immediate moment to us, find space to offer their meed of praise to the retiring Archbishop, which may be summed up in the words of *The Churchman* (Episcopalian):

"During his long incumbency he has faced many critical situations in the Church of England. His gift for conciliation has represented the best traditions of his people. His kindliness, his tact, his cool head, his personal charm, combined with fine intellectual outlook, have made his lifework a striking contribution to the Church of England, as well as the State, in all parts of the Empire. His failure to secure the passage of the revised Prayer Book through Parliament, while a source of keen regret to the Archbishop, has not lessened the esteem in which he is held by people in all walks of life."

For a brief note on the Archbishop's successor we may turn back to the article by Bishop William Lawrence in the Boston *Evening Transcript:*

"Dr. Lang is also a Scotchman. He is sixty-four years of age, and unmarried. Of exceptional intellectual ability and university standing he has grown in character and vision; he wrote the great message of the last Lambeth Conference upon Church unity, and during these later years has been very close to Archbishop Davidson, sharing sympathetically with him in all the discussions and problems of the Prayer Book revision. Younger by sixteen years than Archbishop Davidson, he will take up the duties of the office and carry them through without a jar—a very important consideration in the present delicate situation of Church and State. He will also lead the Church in the colonies and her missionary work. For popular interest in the Prayer Book crisis must not blind us to the fact that this is simply an incident in the great work of the Church and of the Archbishop of Canterbury."



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No matter where you live or where you choose to drive, you are always within easy reach of one of Chevrolet's 10,000 authorized service stations. And wherever you go, you will find them staffed by mechanics trained in Chevrolet service schools . . . equipped with special tools designed by Chevrolet engineers . . . and using only genuine Chevrolet parts for replacement purposes.

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

WHEN the world was younger, men preferred to write poems to youth, and let it go at that; our age likes to dispel illusions, and *Scribner's* gives us such an effort:

TIME COMES TO ARCADIA

By Kile Crook

Strephon wore his youth like a black cock's feather;
Strephon, he was lithe and gay,
Time met Strephon, and wove the lad a tether,
And Time makes plumage fray.

Strephon let his lambs run and wooed slim Phyllis,
And Phyllis couldn't say him nay.
A thrifty wife she made him, (and such she still is),
Fretting when the sheep went astray.

Honey-sweet was Phyllis, and he was a glutton
For honey-love and sweets and play.
Now, steady shepherds think about wool and mutton
And how to make them pay.

Strephon, as a youngster, never liked to bother
Garnering his oats and hay.
But younger eyes opened on Arcady, and "Father,"
Young lips learned to say.

Strephon bought a cloak of silver and eider
For Phyllis on her wedding-day.
. . . *A bent crone mutters, "—such a poor provider—"*
And Strephon . . . *is gray.*

Regrets come too late sometimes for any other use than to furnish a headstone. In *The Century:*

HEADSTONE FOR A QUARREL

By Lawrence Lee

I, who have lived but briefly, feel life sweet,
Yet find it is not good to be alone;
And, so, I scan the faces in the street,
Half hoping that the next will be your own.
Noon is less brilliant on the avenue
Since you and I were tender with our pride,
And humbly I confess a want of you
In every change the passing days provide.
Youth is a little while, and I would seek
The face that loved me and the eyes that shone.
I, who was full of vanity, am meek;
Yet, in my meekness, I remain alone.
One cannot teach the injured dead to speak,
Nor call again the sparrow that has flown.

Numberless secrets are coming from the Egyptian tombs, and this, handed on by *G. K.'s Weekly* (London), is one of the tenderest:

FROM A TOMB OF THE KINGS

By Mary Brent Whiteside

Not all the treasures, once this boy's,—
The throne encrusted with turquoise,
With lapis and carnelian;
The golden beds, the peacock chair;
The caskets and the royal fan,
Though Egypt's skill was lavished there,
By many a cunning artisan,
Could make him seem a human thing—
This mummy that was once a king.

More moving than the glory planned,
Remains the message of a hand
That laid a flower on his brow.
Though cerements bind each withered limb,
A ghostly lotus tells us how
A little queen once grieved for him.
So, while his flesh is parchment now,
We know this one who died long since,
Was lover once, as well as prince.

This, says *The Saturday Review* (London), has been compared to Milton's "Sabrina," with favor given to Milton. But Milton, the writer adds, "believed that poetry should be 'simple, sensuous, and passionate'; Mr. Freeman is merely simple and passionate." It is quoted from Freeman's "Collected Poems" (Macmillan):

THE ALDE

By John Freeman

How near I walked to Love
How long, I cannot tell.
I was like the Alde that flows
Quietly through green level lands,
So quietly, it knows
Their shape, their greenness and their shadows well;
And then undreamingly for miles it goes
And silently, beside the sea.

Seamews circle over,
The winter wildfowl wings,
Long and green the grasses wave
Between the river and the sea,
The sea's cry, wild or grave,
From bank to low bank of the river rings;
But the uncertain river though it crave
The sea, knows not the sea.

Was that indeed salt wind?
Came that noise from falling
Wild waters on a stony shore?
Oh, what is this new troubling tide
Of eager waves that pour
Around and over, leaping, parting, recalling?
How near I moved (as day to same day wore)
And silently, beside the sea!

Here is a fine collection of poetic fallacies, but since *The Atlantic Monthly* sponsors it, we may suppose such rules are to go by the board:

ENDINGS

By Daniel Sargent

God loves the things that love to have an ending:
Oceans that do not roll into the sky,
Hills that are hills, and not ashamed of bending
Their heads beneath the thunders that go by.
Meadows that love a boundary-stream's befriending,
Pastures that drift toward a forest nigh,
Waves that have crests, and have no fear of spending
Their final flash of crystal ere they die.

Roads without ending are not roads at all.
Books without covers are for winds to read.
Houses are ruins when they have no wall.
Leaves without blossoms are a useless weed.
Only one moment is all life a flower
After a rain's end, after an April shower.

Bernard Shaw's latest book, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism," brings, through the London *Morning Post,* a reply from one not address:

STANDARDISATION

A Reply to Mr. Bernard Shaw

By Eden Phillpotts

It beggars wit of man how friend of man
Can postulate that worth should be ignored,
And served, like dole, the national reward
Of power (begot, since social life began,
By vision, thrift, self-sacrifice, the sword),
In equal lot to queen and courtesan,
To dullard, loafer, genius, saint, and lord
The craven and the leader of the van.
Shall mediocrity and worthlessness
By any sort of justice, rape and share
The tribute of devotion, courage, stress?
No body-politic could breathe that air;
But common-sense decided, once for all.
That to the early bird, the worm should fall.

Destroy the will to win and who remain
Can sharp our wits, or better our degree?
For Nature ever spurns equality
And no two skulls yet held an equal brain.
Strive the unborn shall fight their battle free,
Clean of their blood, unhandicapped and sane;
But moral evolution we disdain
By dedicating all to slavery.

The sons of men you cannot standardise,
Or rate their value ere the same be known.
Our mighty hoard their huge, uncounted prize
Within the hearts of fellow-men alone.
Start the norm fair; then let each brother learn
A man is worth the wages he can earn.

There was poem enough on this humble theme without the "application"; but a poet has a right to his say, and the London *Observer* gives it:

MATCHES

By F. H.

I have a box of matches, and they go
To light a fire for warmth, a pipe for peace,
A lamp for guidance, or the candle's glow
For friendliness when daylight labors cease;

Or one may come to nothing—break in two,
Or in the ashes shed its scarlet crown;
Or scorch your fingers, burn the carpet through,
Or lay a rick in ruins, or a town.

So they are spent, and vanish one by one,
Brief altar-flames to happiness or strife:
What shall I do when all of them are gone?—
The matches are my years, the box my life.

Perhaps the oldest tradition to die in Briton is that "rich Yanks" don't know their left hand from their right. Over here where Shakespeare is more popular than in his own land the second stanza should prove a boomerang. It is in the London *Outlook:*

FROM A VENETIAN DIARY

By Roy Bishop

I.

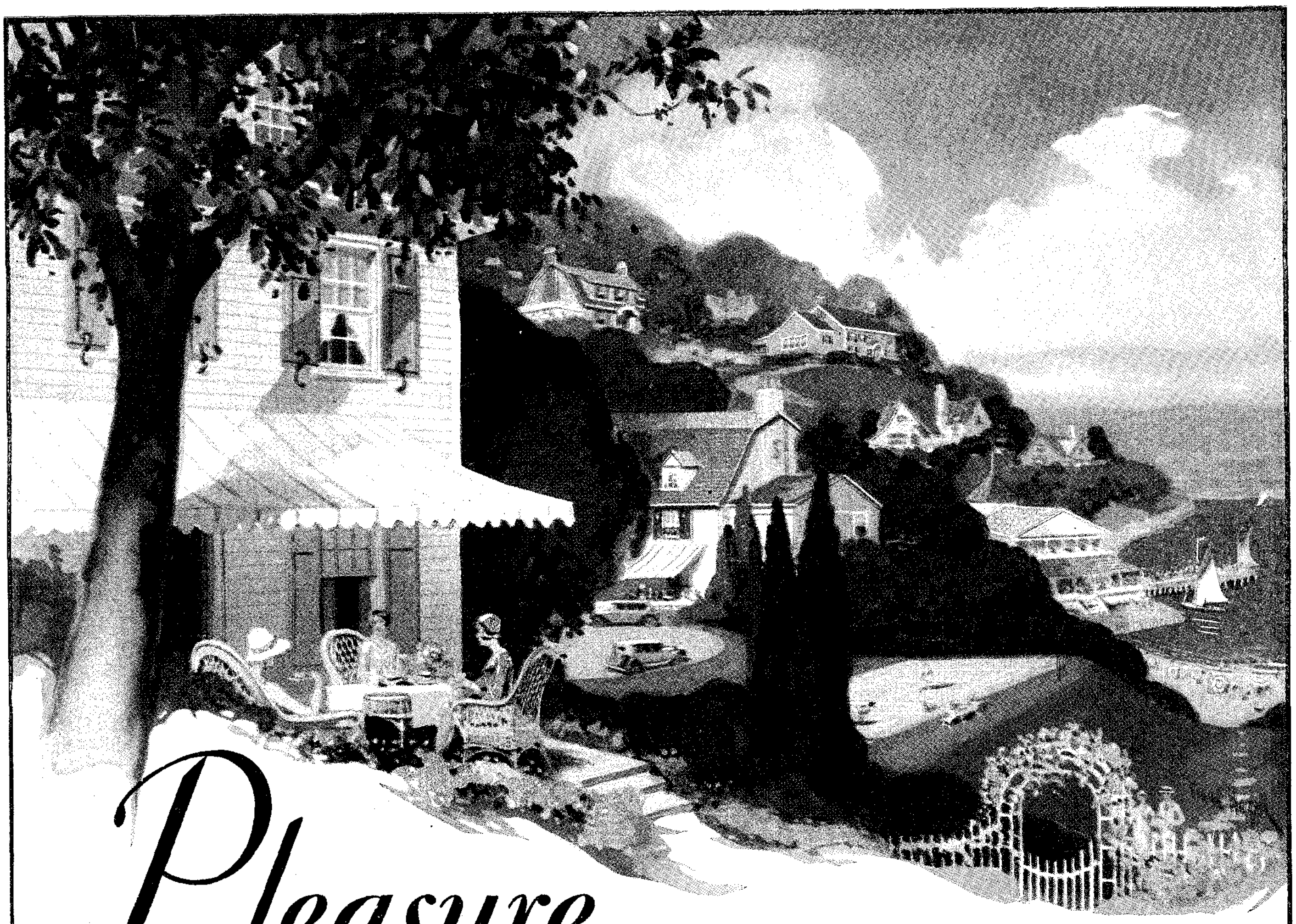
Bride Venice, wedded to the Sea,
Draped in a light blue hazy veil
Of sunny luminosity—
And gondola, and nut-brown sail,
And stonework, paying splendid fee
To sunshine. All these things may fail
To show her as she seems to me.

II.

Here's Guide Franks!
He's telling lies
To those rich Yanks.
"The Bridge of Sighs,"
He says, "was let
To Romeo and Juliet."

III.

When, to the Piazza, comes sudden sound,
Lovely is the long grey slant of pigeon-flight,
One pearl-grey swirl rising skyward from the ground,
Breaking the Byzantine glory of golden light;
Surging, wave-crested, grey against blue, against green, against red,
And dying in mystery ere the last echo has sped.



Pleasure . . . and paint!

A WARM breeze blows. After tennis a swim, perhaps, then the shaded porch, all the summer comfort of a spic-and-span home, fresh and inviting in its green setting.

There are many places for enjoyment in the out-of-door months—the summer camp, resort hotels, the club, amusement parks, even the circus! You may not have noticed it, but wherever you go on pleasure bent you will find things attractively decorated, well painted. You *expect* attractiveness where you seek pleasure; you *notice* ugliness. That is why there never was a successful resort hotel, amusement park or circus that wasn't well painted. So you see, paint and varnish have a real part in giving pleasure.

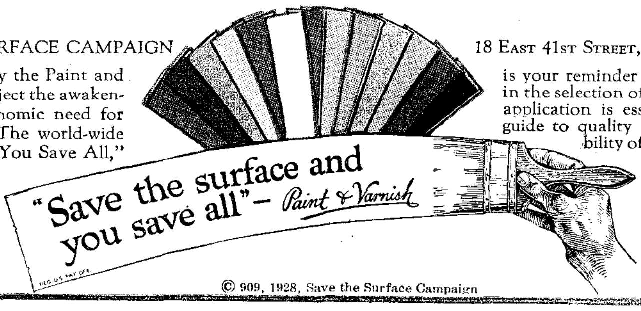
Are you giving paint and varnish a chance at home to give pleasure to your family, to your neighbors and to passers-by? All the colors of the rainbow, all the decorative effects imaginable, are right at hand.

Don't deny the family the pleasure of a well painted home. Don't "let down" your neighborhood. Don't leave a chance for criticism of your community. Paint, varnish, enamel and lacquer—color itself—will brighten your surroundings. They will make your home more pleasurable, more beautiful—and, what is also important, more lasting.

For when you paint to beautify, you preserve; when you paint to preserve, you beautify.

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN 18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK

This cooperative movement by the Paint and Varnish Industry has for its object the awakening of the public to the economic need for paint and varnish products. The world-wide slogan, "Save the Surface and You Save All," is your reminder of that need. Discrimination in the selection of materials and in their proper application is essential to good results. Your guide to quality and satisfaction is the reliability of the individual manufacturer, dealer or painter.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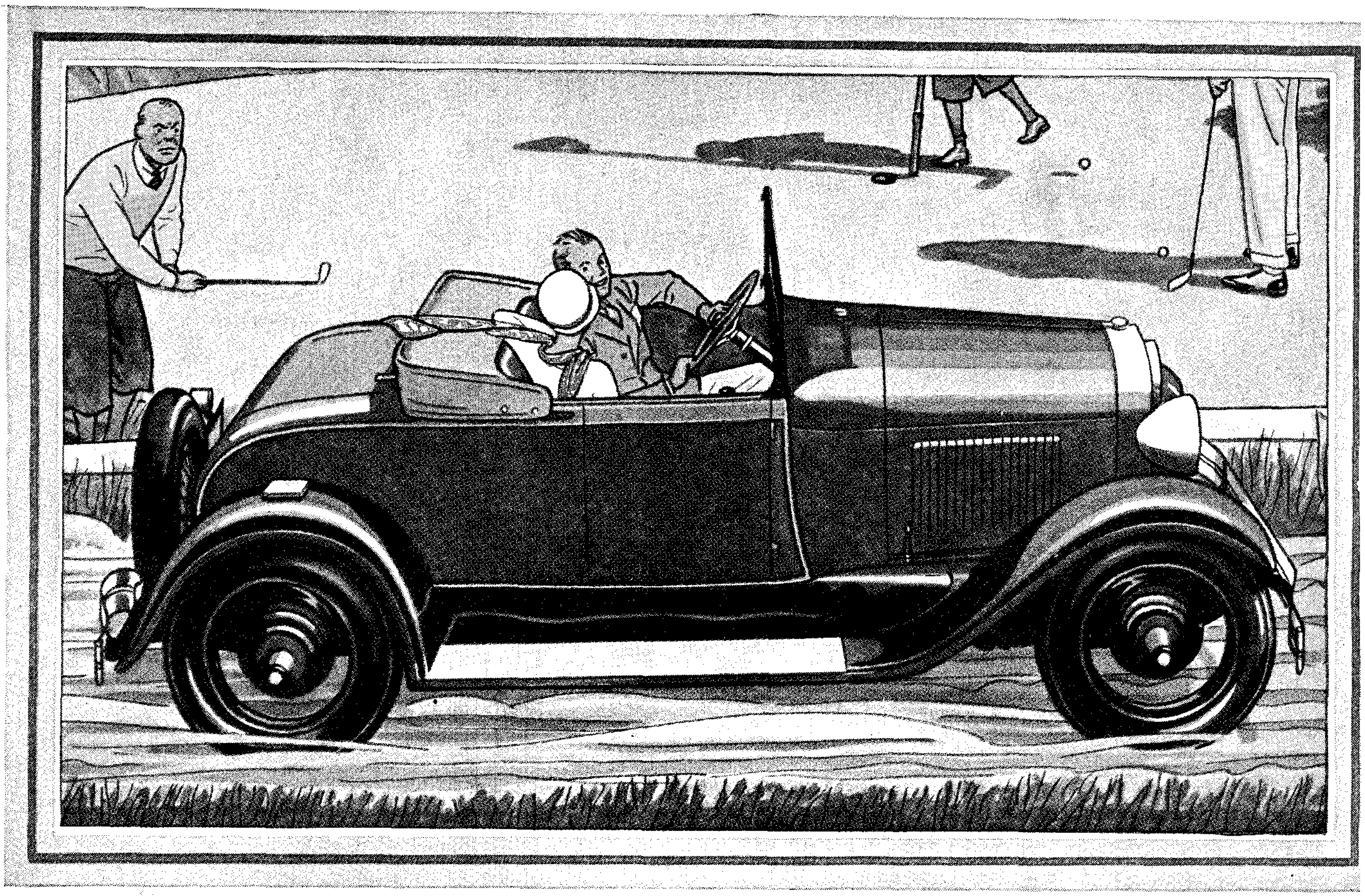


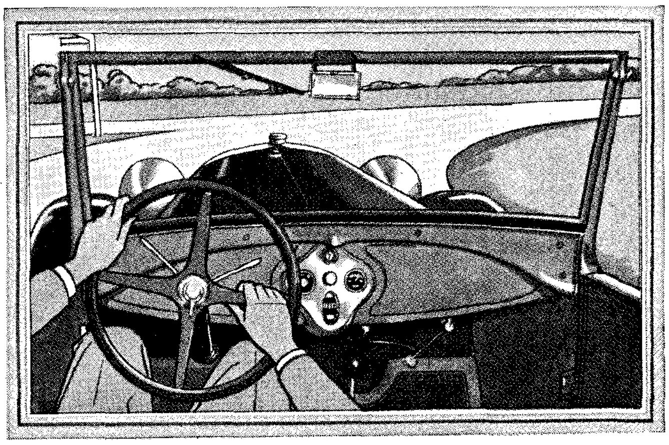
Everything you want or need in A

Everything you want or need in a modern automobile is brought to you at a low price in the new Ford . . . beauty of line and color—steel body—speed of 55 to 65 miles an hour—mechanical, internal expanding-shoe type four-wheel brakes to balance this speed and to provide the safety demanded by present-day motoring conditions—flashing pick-up and ease of control that put a new joy in motoring—power for any hill because of a remarkably efficient engine which develops 40-brake-horse-power at only 2200 revolutions a minute—new transverse springs and four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers for easy-riding comfort—the economy of 20 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline, depending on your speed—three-quarter irreversible steering gear—reliability, economy of operation and low cost of up-keep.

Check over these features and you will find that not one essential thing that you require of a motor car is omitted from this list.

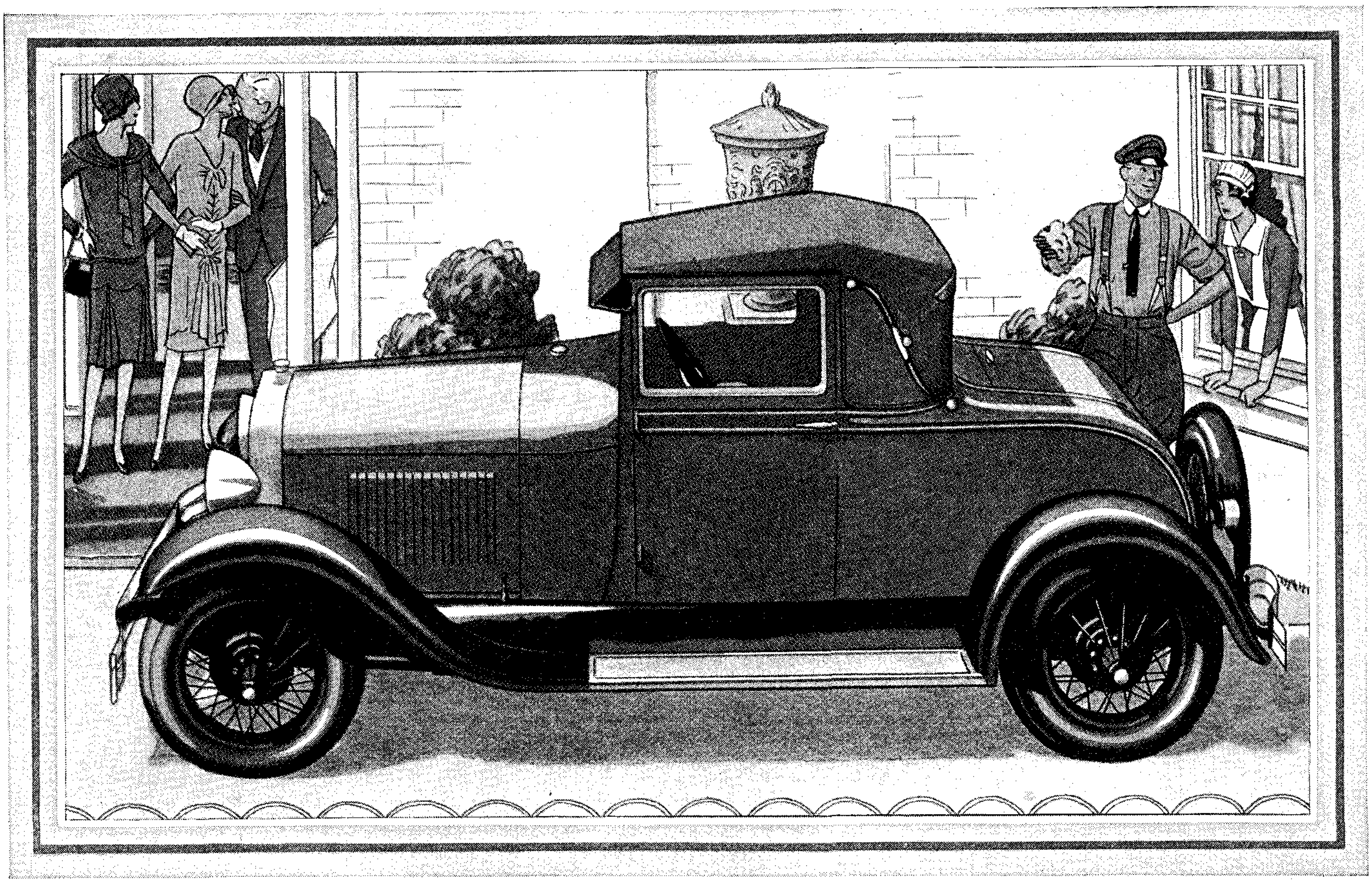
Yet the completeness of the new Ford goes farther even t this. It extends to every least li detail of finish and appointment to the equipment which is stand on the car.

In addition to four-wheel bra and Houdaille hydraulic shock sorbers, this includes speedome ammeter, gasoline gage on inst ment panel, electric windshi wiper on closed cars, five st spoke wheels, four 30 x 4.50 b loon tires, dash light, theft-pr coincidental ignition lock, oil dicator rod, high pressure gre gun lubrication, and Triplex shatt proof glass windshield. All F cars have roomy interiors, w deeply-cushioned seats, rich uph stery, and are finished in a variety beautiful two-tone color harmoni



The sturdy strength and sweeping lines of the new Ford are shown in this view from the driver's seat. Windshields in all the new Ford cars are made of Triplex shatter-proof glass—an important safety feature.

Ford



Modern Automobile

Five years ago—three years ago -one year ago—it would have been npossible to produce such a really ne car at such a low price. It is ossible today only because of the evelopment of new machines, new anufacturing methods and new roduction economies that are as markable as the car itself.

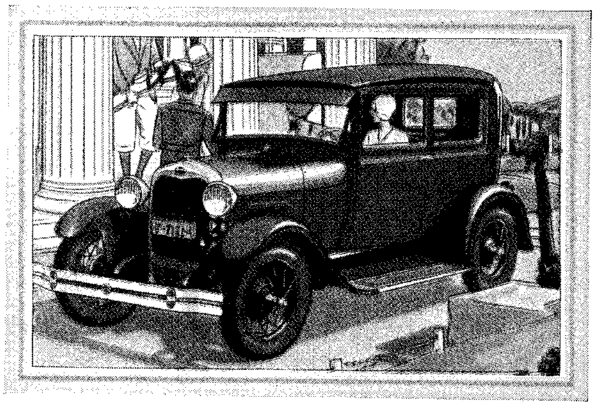
The Ford Motor Company did not t out to manufacture a new car at certain figure. It decided on the ind of a car it wanted to make nd then found ways to build it at e lowest possible price.

Every purchaser shares the bene- ts of the established Ford policy of wning or controlling the source f raw materials, of selling millions f cars at a small margin of profit nd of constantly giving greater and greater value without greatly increased cost.

As Henry Ford himself has said: "We make our own steel—we make our own glass—we mine our own coal. But we do not charge a profit on any of these items or from these operations. Our only profit is on the automobile we sell."

There are good and substantial reasons, therefore, for the enduring quality that has been built into the new Ford and for its low price.

When you know the joy of driving the new Ford—when you see its outstanding performance under all conditions—when you study its reliability and low cost of up-keep—you will know that it is not just a new automobile—not just a new model, but the advanced expression of a new idea in modern, economical transportation. There is, indeed, nothing quite like it anywhere in design, quality and price.



Proudly at home in any company is the new Ford Tudor Sedan. Distinguished by its low trim lines and the quiet, good taste of every detail of finish and appointment.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

PRODUCED WITH THE AID OF ALL THE SCIENCE, ALL THE ARTS AND ALL THE CRAFTSMANSHIP THAT THE AGES HAVE TAUGHT MANKIND, THE MODERN PACKARD FITTINGLY TYPIFIES THE WHOLE RANGE OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT

ASK
THE MAN
WHO
OWNS ONE

ACHIEVEMENT

NAPOLEON, in the nineteenth century, with all the wealth of Europe in his hands, could command no better personal transportation than Alexander 2200 years before.

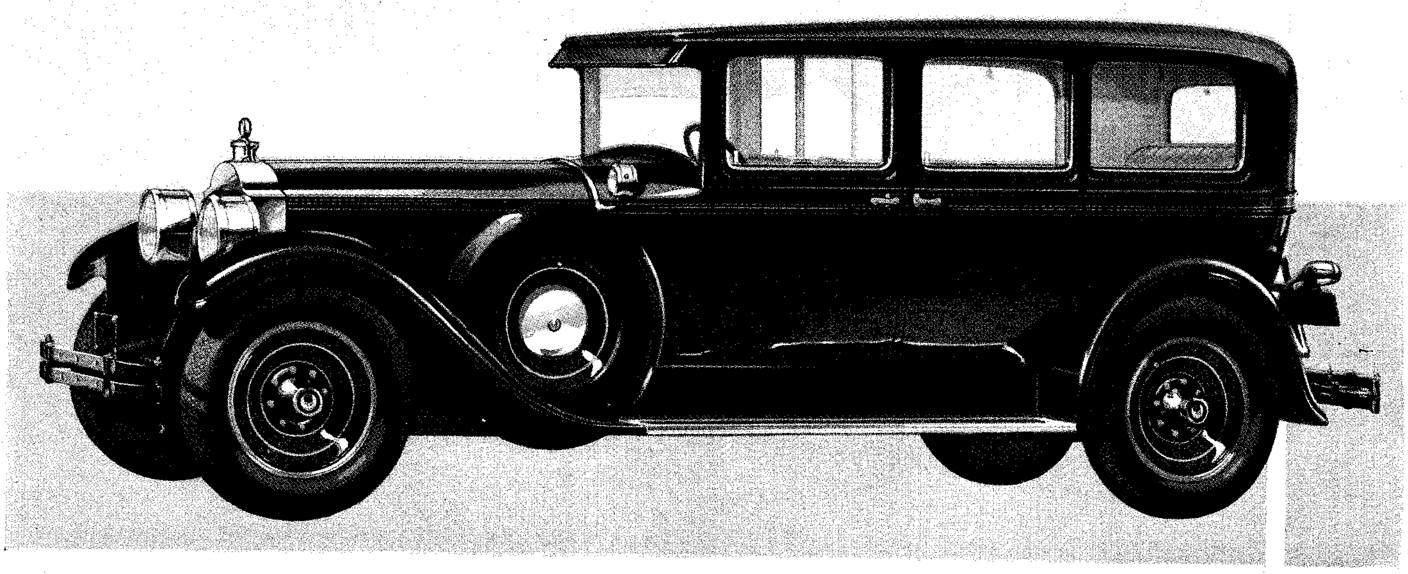
But men were rapidly approaching the time when the accumulated skill and knowledge of countless generations would combine to produce a new civilization through machine power. The first Packard, containing many original features still in use today, was built in the same century that witnessed Waterloo!

Today, after nearly thirty years of research, experience and improvement, Packard cars come as near to the ideal of perfection in personal transportation as seems likely to be reached until some new discovery revolutionizes land travel. Possible refinements are found with less and less frequency. Packard design is tending to standardize in vehicles whose outstanding beauty, performance and prestige are recognized in every section of the globe.

Packard engineering leadership alone could not produce that thing of beauty, grace and power which so fully answers the demands of modern men—which stands, a masterpiece of combined art and science, before your door.

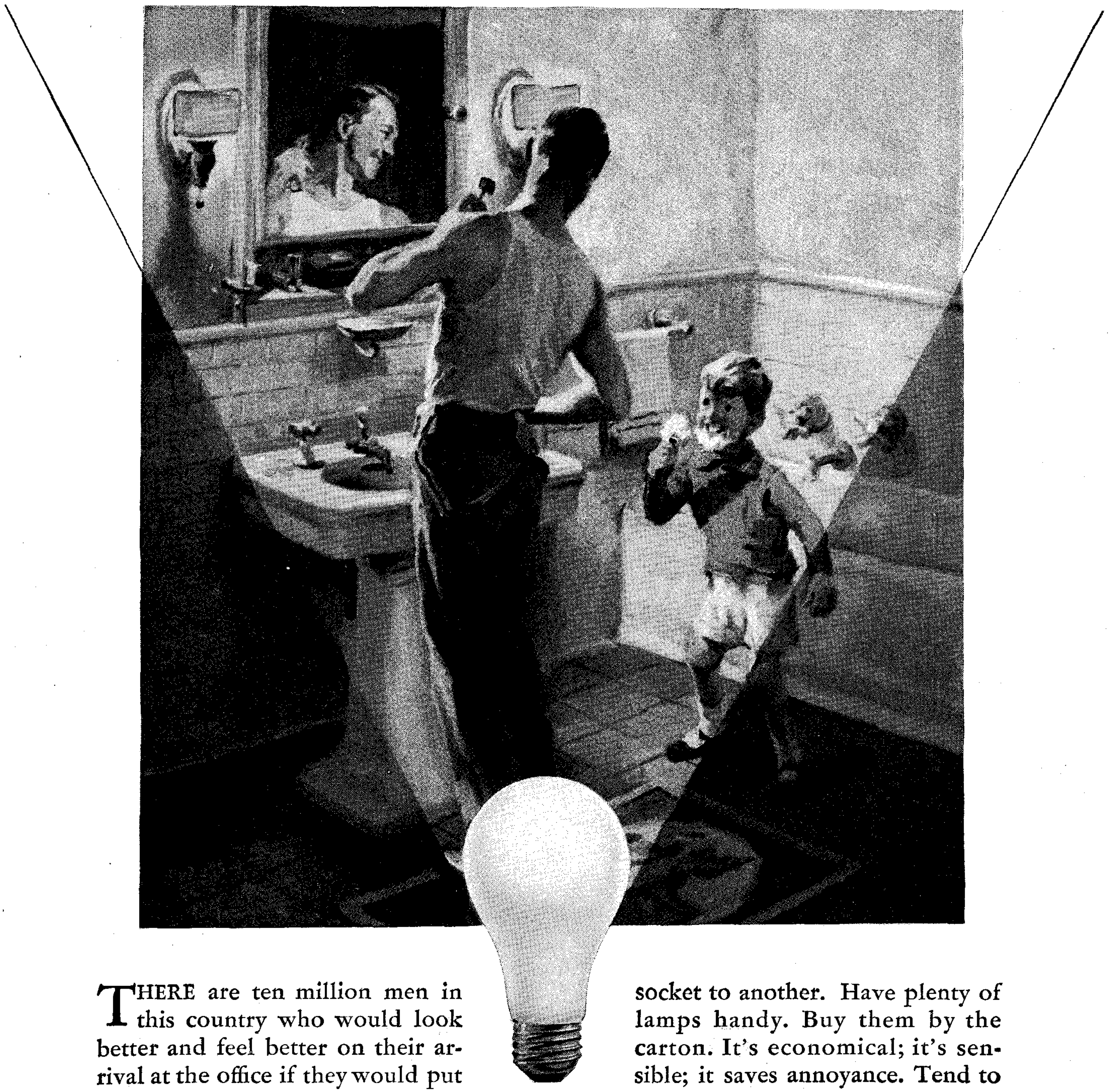
In the Packard organization today are combined the knowledge and skill of more than a hundred separate and distinct arts, professions, crafts and trades—each reaching its highest development in its contribution to Packard superiority, all uniting to make the Packard car the supreme expression of modern transportation.

The original painting reproduced on the opposite page hangs in the Board Room of the Packard Motor Car Company



PACKARD

Light up..for a good shave



THERE are ten million men in this country who would look better and feel better on their arrival at the office if they would put another Edison MAZDA Lamp in their bathrooms—one on each side of the mirror.

Since you live but once, why not enjoy this cheapest and most comforting luxury? Order that fixture put in at once.

Then, too, be rid of the nuisance of transferring a lamp from one socket to another. Have plenty of lamps handy. Buy them by the carton. It's economical; it's sensible; it saves annoyance. Tend to it today.

Edison MAZDA Lamps represent the latest achievements of MAZDA* Service, through which the benefits of world-wide research and experiment in the Laboratories of General Electric are given exclusively to lamp manufacturers entitled to use the name MAZDA.

*MAZDA—
the mark of a research service

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

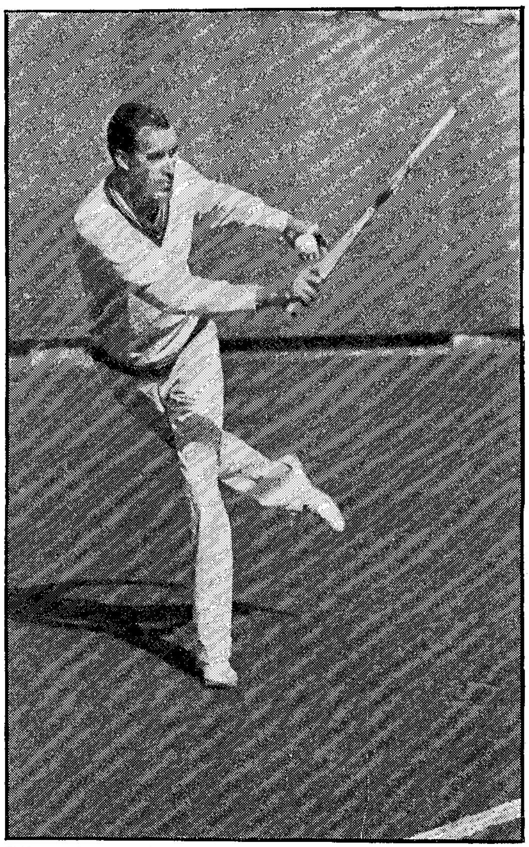
GENERAL ELECTRIC

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

TILDEN'S TRIALS AND PADDOCK'S PERILS

INTERNATIONAL "COMPLICATIONS" were in the offing. Clearly it was a situation calling for diplomacy; and diplomacy, as we shall see presently, was forthcoming. In the meantime the American press made vehement gestures of despair and impatience. The French were downcast and critical at the loss of a gallant rival and the prospect of a downward trend in gate receipts. An American tennis fan, upon hearing the news, to quote a parable of John Kieran in the New York *Times*, "got up from his wicker chair and deliberately kicked the family cat from the back porch into a near-by privet hedge." The news which provoked this display of wrath was that William T. Tilden, 2d, "Big Bill," had been dropt by the United States Lawn Tennis Association from the Davis Cup tennis team in Paris for alleged violation of the famous player-writer rule. His offense, we learn, was that he had written paid articles for newspapers on the Wimbledon matches in England, in which he participated.

Close on the heels of the suspension, considered by many, including some U. S. L. T. A. officials, to be unjust and arbitrary, came the uproar—and then the needed diplomacy. There were a few words from Myron T. Herrick, our genial and tactful Ambassador to France; and Tilden was reinstated, to win one glorious battle from his great rival, Lacoste, but to go down eventually in defeat. And there was the prospect before him of a stormy session with the Association on the player-writer rule upon his return to America. Nor is Mr. Tilden the only athlete of international renown to be embroiled of late with the powers that be in his own particular sport. The preliminaries to America's participation in the Olympic games at Amsterdam were rendered lively by the case of Charles Paddock, "the fastest human." Mr. Paddock's amateurism was called in question before the United States Olympic team sailed. And when on the other side he was the object of another attack, the nature of which we shall outline presently.



Wide World photograph

"BIG BILL," WHO DRAWS THE "GATE"

Consternation fell upon the French officials when Mr. Tilden was suddenly dropt from our Davis Cup team.

But such a situation is nothing new in the annals of American sport, we conclude after reading many accounts of past athletic upheavals. Possibly because of this there crept into newspaper comment on the Tilden case something of a note of asperity. Joe Williams made this comment, which might apply to the situation in general, in the New York *Telegram:* "About the only thing that keeps amateurism in America from descending to the vulgar depths of low burlesque is the grim earnestness of those serious souls who work for the chastity of sport." While the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* remarks that "in dropping Tilden from the Davis cup team for writing paid newspaper articles on the eve of the Italian match, the American committee was trying to put simon purity into sport, but it has succeeded only in taking sportsmanship out of simon purity."

For a succinct statement of the situation, covering the cases of "Big Bill" and Charlie, and the related case of George Voigt, the golfer, let us turn to the Baltimore *Sun*, in which Craig E. Taylor writes:

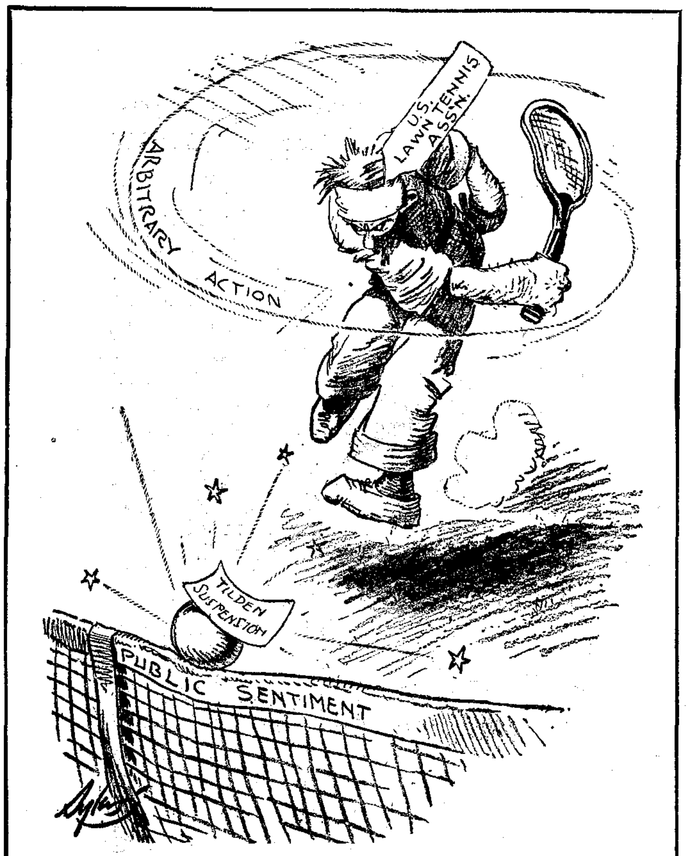
> Three times within the last year national bodies governing amateur athletes have been called upon to consider charges of professionalism involving top-flight stars in tennis, golf, and track. The most recent case is that of William T. Tilden, 2d, who was barred from the interzone Davis cup tennis match with Italy under the player-writer rule, and reinstated upon the most urgent request of Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, in order to lead the American forces in the challenge round for the trophy against the defending team of French players. Only one month before the disbarment of Tilden startled the tennis world, a strikingly similar incident kept Charlie Paddock uncertain as to his eligibility to compete as a member of the Olympic track team until a very few days before the departure of the team for Amsterdam. He was not finally cleared and rendered eligible until July 9, and even after arrival on the other side was made the target of unofficial protest on eligibility by representatives from England and Norway.

Mr. Taylor does not dilate upon this latter episode, but a United Press dispatch published in the New York *Sun* does, as follows:

> General Kentish, the British delegate, at a secret meeting, quoted a London newspaper article, in which it was charged that Paddock had boasted that four Americans in the 100-yard dash at the Paris games in 1924 agreed to make successive false starts in order to tire out Harold Abrahams, the British star, but finally did not do so.
>
> Kentish was asked for proof of the charge. He had none, and it was decided not to refer the question, in absence of further proof, to the international committee—as Kentish had requested.
>
> The charge had American officials worried, tho Paddock had a different story. He told the United Press that he did outline such a possibility as General Kentish suggested, but only as what professionals might have done in a similar race. Amateurs, Paddock insisted he explained, would not do such a thing.
>
> General Kentish, in preferring his charge, produced clippings from the London newspaper, *News of the World*. The newspaper said that Paddock, during a radio talk in the United States, confessed an attempt to "frame" Abrahams by the false starts.
>
> Jackson Scholz and the other sprinters involved as competitors in the Paris games were disturbed when the British raised the question, because they felt it was bound to reflect on them, despite their complete innocence.
>
> "Nothing of the kind ever happened," said Scholz. "We were horrified when we first read the reputed speech of Paddock, but Charlie has informed us that he was misunderstood completely."

"One need not be particularly incensed with Mr. Paddock," says *The Sportsman*, continuing, "He is probably no better and no worse than the system which produced and exploits him." This magazine, published in Boston, is commenting on the widely discust radio talk, and it goes on to oppose vigorously Mr. Paddock's inclusion in the American Olympic team. But we return to Mr. Taylor and the Baltimore *Sun*, to read:

George Voigt, Washington golfer, was the center of a dispute last summer over professionalism which necessitated a ruling from the United States Golf Association to permit his playing in the national amateur championship tournament.



TRYING TO PUT IT OVER

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

Perplexing to all leaders in sport is the steadily growing problem of what constitutes a professional and how he differs from an amateur. One promoter of boxing on a minor scale in Baltimore, whose work requires handling both amateurs and professionals, offers his own rule of thumb. He says that an amateur in his own particular sport is one who does not accept more than $35.

Rules governing different sports are puzzling in their contradictory aspects. In baseball, college players often join small-league teams during the summer, signing contracts to indicate they are playing for experience only, and without pay, returning to the college team next spring without any question being cast upon their eligibility. In soccer, amateurs and professionals often play as members of the same team, signed to their respective type of contract, without impairing the status of the amateur. An amateur golfer may compete against professionals in an open tournament, as Bobby Jones and others have always done, provided they accept as a prize only the plate of limited value which can be offered, the professional, if successful, receiving cash. Further still, the amateur golfer may engage in a match with a professional for which admission is charged and keep his standing, so long as he accepts no part of the receipts.

But in tennis probably is found the most stringent amateur ruling of all, which is known as the player-writer rule. It is this one clause about which the present controversy is raging, and it is the same one which has twice before caused Tilden to join battle with the established authorities of the game.

The Tilden warfare with certain members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association who were able to direct the policies of the governing body of the courts began with the skirmish in 1923, when he resented the offer of advice on the part of members of the Davis cup committee during the five-set doubles match in the Davis cup challenge round with Australia. The singles had been divided on the first day, magnifying the doubles as a result into the probably decisive match.

The struggle was a classic. Tilden was paired with R. Norris Williams, 2d, against James O. Anderson and John B. Hawkes. With Williams performing brilliantly and Tilden below standard, the Americans won the first set, 17-15. The second developed into another prolonged struggle, with the Australians winning, 11-13, despite the efforts of Williams, who had the added handicap of Tilden's indifferent play to overcome. The third set was even more disastrous, Australia winning quickly, 6-2.

It was at this point the committee advanced the opinion that a change of tactics would be beneficial, and outlined its ideas to the American pair, the article tells us as we read on:

Tilden is reported to have refused the advice caustically, and then followed the strategy in detail, as the Americans won the next two sets, and the match, 6-3, 6-2.

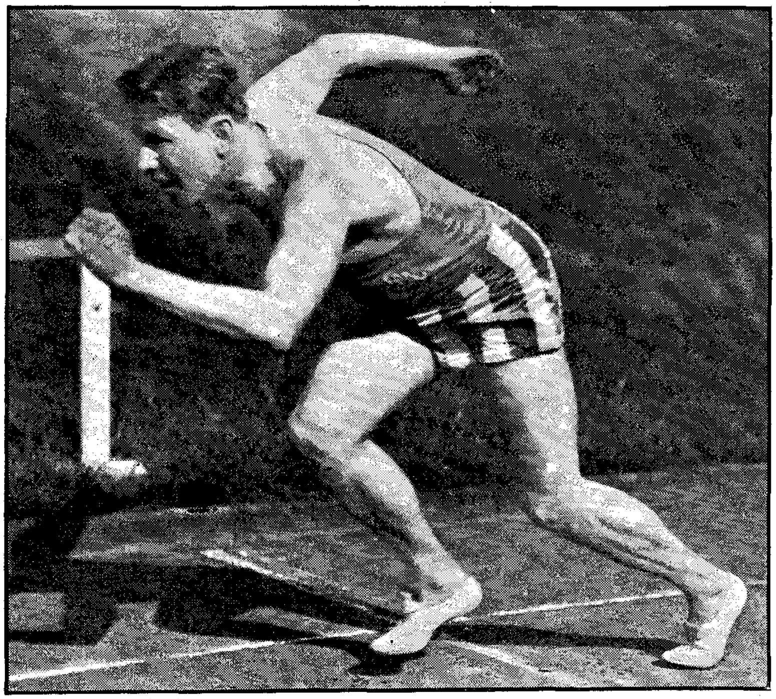
Controversy raged in newspapers and magazines all that fall and early winter. Tilden claimed he was unfamiliar with the right-hand court at first, but as he grew more confident was able to improve his game, denying he had followed any advice by the committee. He took advantage of the opportunity to censure the Davis cup committee on team selection for waiting until too late to name the doubles team, giving himself and Williams insufficient time to practise toward gaining teamwork.

Harold H. Hackett, a member of the committee, took up its side of the argument, and replied. He declared that if Tilden had not changed his play in accordance with advice offered, the doubles would have been lost.

Hardly had injured feelings been soothed at a dinner given for the purpose by Julian S. Myrick, chairman of the Davis cup committee, and later president of the Association, before the battle broke upon a new and more dangerous front, involving this time not only Tilden, but Vincent Richards, who later turned professional.

Early in 1924, first Richards and then Tilden resigned from the United States Olympic and Davis cup teams. Their actions were a reply to the introduction of the player-writer rule into the code of regulations governing amateurism in tennis. It was in April that Tilden withdrew, placing the matter squarely before the association, but the issue was evaded, and under a compromise Tilden returned to the team, despite the fact that his resignation had been accepted. No alteration was made in the rule, however, and in the following year Tilden again was in conflict with its provisions.

Evasion of the rule and violation of its intent, if not its letter, was the basis of the new charges. Tilden competed in the national clay court championships in St. Louis and gave out daily interviews to a representative of a syndicate instead of writing his own articles. The case gave rise to wide discussion,

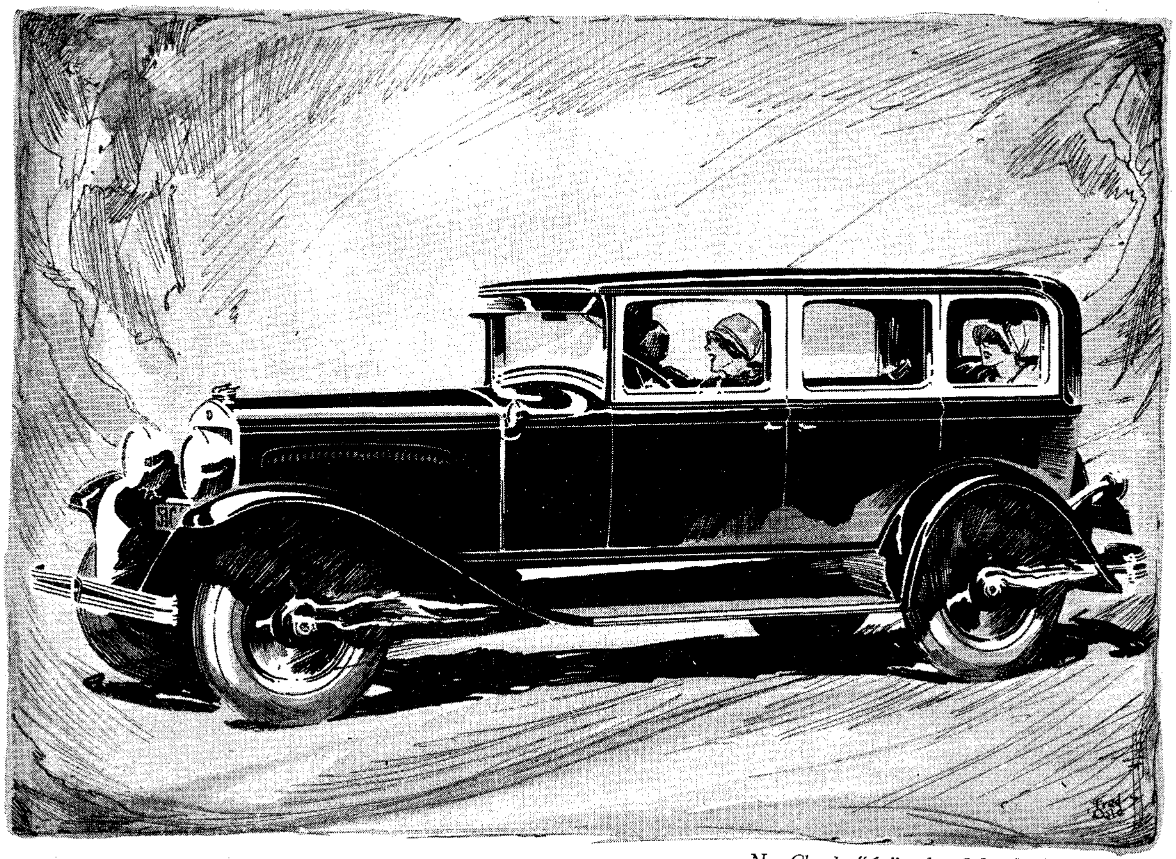


Wide World photograph

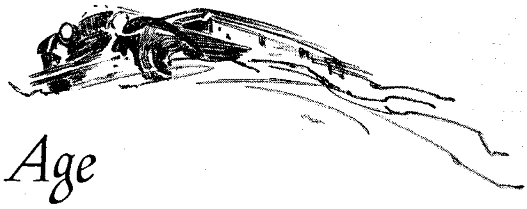
"THE FASTEST HUMAN"

Charlie Paddock is another athletic star of the first magnitude whose amateur standing, like that of Tilden, has been called in question.

Chrysler "75"-"65"



New Chrysler "65" 4-door Sedan, $1145



AT LAST—The Modern Car Style for the Modern Age

THE NEW Chrysler Sixes—"65" and "75"—are so far ahead from every point of view that Chrysler once more out-modes everything else that runs.

For sheer artistry of design, for luxury of grooming, for behavior that out-Chryslers even Chrysler, for downright value at their lower prices—Chrysler has once more wiped out every existing standard by which motor cars have been judged.

At a single bold stroke, it has initiated the style that re-styles all motor cars.

New Chrysler "75" Prices—Royal Sedan, $1535; 2-Pass. Coupe (with rumble seat), $1535; Roadster (with rumble seat), $1555; Town Sedan, $1655.

⁂

New Chrysler "65" Prices—Business Coupe, $1040; Roadster (with rumble seat), $1065; 2-Door Sedan, $1065; Touring Car, $1075; 4-Door Sedan (illustrated), $1145; Coupe (with rumble seat), $1145. All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Wire wheels extra.

Chrysler

but the officials finally judged him guilty and exacted a promise which was quoted in the most recent action against him.

One of the more recent squabbles, we are reminded, arose over the conflict of opinion on plans for the recapture of the famous trophy, which was lost to France last year. Quoting further:

> Tilden and his doubles partner, Frank Hunter, came out strongly last winter in favor of having two teams, one to pursue the campaign in the American zone, where easy opponents would be encountered, the other to invade Europe at an early date to acclimate itself for the major tests. In fact, Tilden and Hunter had already planned their trip to Europe when the committee announced there would be only one team. Tilden raged; he threatened to go to Europe in any event and let the team carry on as best it could without his services. Finally he was pacified, made captain and persuaded to direct the campaign here and in Europe as well.
>
> After conquering Mexico, China, and Japan to win the American zone championship, the United States team left for the Wimbledon tournament. Tilden's articles on this event were published in the San Francisco *Chronicle* and the New York *World*. In the former publication, the story was noticed by Dr. Hardy, President of the California Lawn Tennis Association, who called the attention of the association to the alleged violation of the rule. In the absence abroad of President Collom and Chairman Wear, the three committees, advisory and finance, amateur rule and Davis cup, met and took joint unanimous action on July 17, asking Tilden's removal.

As this is written it has just been announced that Tilden's "trial" before the U. S. L. T. A. is set for August 24, and it should be in progress as this issue reaches our readers. For, despite his reinstatement in Paris, due to the intervention of Ambassador Herrick, "Big Bill's" alleged infraction of the player-writer rule must be threshed out. In the meantime, Mr. Taylor considers the storm center of the tennis-courts with reference to an out-and-out turn to professionalism. Tilden has refused many offers to turn professional, the writer in the Baltimore *Sun* tells us, and turns to Paddock and George W. Wightman of Boston, who raised the question of his eligibility before the start for Amsterdam. We read on:

> When the California sprinter was approved, Wightman immediately resigned his membership on the Olympic Committee and as vice-president of that body. He declared Paddock was "notoriously under suspicion as an amateur." Paddock's reply was this parting shot as he prepared to board the *President Roosevelt* to sail to Amsterdam:
>
> "We athletes helped him (Wightman) put over the Olympic Fund, and now he is going to help us by not being on the ship."
>
> Paddock has been in difficulties before. He was suspended in 1923 for competing in a meet in Paris for which he had been declined permission specifically, tho no charge of professionalism entered the argument.
>
> In 1925 he, with Loren Murchison, was involved in a controversy with authorities governing amateur track and field meets in Germany, when they declared he had been caught accepting money from promoters there during a tour giving exhibitions.
>
> Since 1926 he has been taking part in motion-picture work, but not in films showing him as a sprinter. The alliance of publicity won as a runner, aiding popularity on the screen, however, had caused misgivings more than once, but when he began making personal appearances with his pictures this spring, charges of professionalism were immediately forthcoming.
>
> Upon his presentation of proof that he was not being paid for the work, he was cleared.

Paddock last January, writing for the Los Angeles *Evening Express*, contributed some views on the subject which, "even allowing for natural distortion from the athlete's view-point, contain much truth." He summarizes the situation by saying, as the *Sun* writer quotes him:

> "Bobby Jones, Miss Helen Wills, and Johnny Weismuller have all broken the spirit of the amateur rule," adding that Jay Gould, long the world's court-tennis champion, is the only real amateur athlete of prominence in the United States.
>
> "Yet I am absolutely sure these great stars had no intention of turning professional. Whatever field of endeavor they entered, their athletic reputations would, in a strict sense of the word, be certain to professionalize them.
>
> "Jay Gould happened to be of such immense wealth that an international reputation could in no way aid him, and he retained his amateur standing, strictly speaking."

BILLY B.—RACING TERRAPIN

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE saw "Billy B." win a prize of $3,870 in the last terrapin race at the Miller 101 Ranch near Ponca City, Oklahoma. There were 3,869 other terrapins in the Derby, we are told, and "the rabid fans in the great grand stands leapt to their feet in animation as the wire barrier was lifted and the fifty special racers, the elimination contests' winners, ambled forth." Billy B. was a "gopher"—that is to say, a dark horse. Immediately he "took the lead, projecting himself hurriedly toward the shade of the stands, many yards distant, as the sun was hot," while, "apathetically, industriously, or affrightedly, the other contestants crept forward in the general direction of the circle's edge." A spectator, Mr. Joseph Faus, tells us in *The Sportsman* that "Buddy," a terrapin "touted by the wise guys to cop first honors, wriggled close on to Billy's tail." Mr. Faus continues:

> For thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty feet, this relative position remained unchanged, and it was plain to the thrilled crowd that the two were the main contenders for suet for supper. Then, ironically, Billy B. came to a deep rut recently made by a wagon-wheel, and to his hot shell the soft, damp earth was cool and refreshing. While his ardent adherents gasped in dismay, he paused and made himself comfortable. Likewise, to the horror of his many cohorts, Buddy also experimented luxuriously with the engaging sensation of the fresh, damp ground. Man o' War and Zev, neck to neck on the last stretch, could not have created a moment of greater suspense than this. The crowd went crazy: strong men feinted—good-naturedly at friends—and aristocratic ladies after they got home had to gargle their throats with listerine, absorbine, or what other advertisers have you?

As Mr. Faus relates, while "the valiant police quelled the frantic throng, Billy B. and Buddy continued their impromptu slumbers." Then:

> After a few moments, Billy B. shook off his inertia and the dirt and sped clumsily once more for the goal and gold—Buddy, aroused and curious, crawling after him. But the grim, relentless, and grueling pace of the sturdy Billy B. proved too much for the other, and gradually he dropt farther and farther behind. Two feet in front of his rival, Billy B. scuttled across the chalk line—precisely one minute, twenty-eight and a half seconds after he had left the center. Ice-cream was his, and fame; movie cameras took his picture, and his owner took a check from the judges, all prominent Oklahomans. It was very confusing, if pleasant, to Billy B.; and, no doubt, he was glad to return to his familiar back-yard hole at the end of a perfect daze.
>
> An investigation into the interesting history of Billy B. proves that once he was nothing but an ordinary garden, or prairie, variety of terrapin—poor, not proud, and quite ignorant of the appearance of a news camera and the taste of citified ice-cream.
>
> His life shows how a trivial chance may weld an important destiny. Months ago L. Dale Beaver, mayor and business man of Fairfax, Oklahoma, had occasion to be on an Osage prairie, and, happening to glance down, he saw a small, homely specimen of terrapin that was desultorily engaged in doing nothing. Nevertheless, something about the creature imprest the observer; contemplatively he eyed it, as Charlie Chaplin did Jackie Coogan; and, thinking there might be possibilities in the kid terrapin, he took it home and civilized it. After his boy, Billy B., the terrapin was named. Everybody liked it; and it soon acquired winning ways—it won that $3,870.
>
> Since the ancient tortoise won his race against the hare, no brother or cousin of his has been able to make the front page except Billy B.

Billy B.'s rise to fame should encourage other terrapins of lowly origin, it would seem, for terrapin racing is a most democratic sport, and a terrapin's backer may be almost anybody. As we read:

> If Jimmie, the paper boy, wants to enter his pet gopher in a Derby, he can, provided he possesses the necessary *quid pro quo*—that is, a small entrance fee. The mother of Lew Wentz, the oil multimillionaire, had a terrapin in the 1927 Derby. Such an animal could be purchased at a ten-cent store, if it had them, and most of them are picked up on the prairies for nothing—yes, usually for nothing, as the disgusted owners finally conclude after the races. They don't demand the careful care and the particular food that Babe Ruth, the hen, Rin-Tin-Tin, the dog, and Rex, the horse, do.

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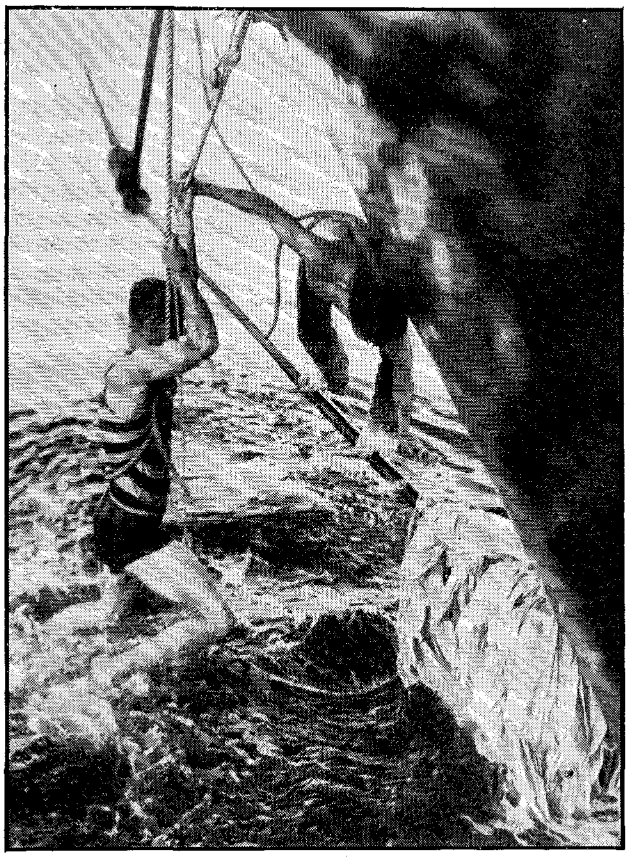
RACING TO SPAIN TO RETURN COLUMBUS'S CALL

A RUDE AWAKENING indeed it was for the soundly sleeping lady. One moment she was safe in bed, dreaming happily, perhaps. The next she was out of bed, thrown across the room, and found herself lying jammed up against a bureau. Certainly it was unpleasant, but that is one of the hazards of going down to the sea in ships, particularly when the ships are yachts, none of them very large, racing across the Atlantic from New York to Santander, Spain—the first such race, we are reminded, in twenty-three years. It was a sudden storm, of course, we learn from Miss Helen G. Bell, who experienced the rude awakening. Miss Bell crossed from New York to Santander in her father's yacht, the *Elena*, which won the cup offered by King Alfonso of Spain to the winner among the Class A, or large, boats. She wrote the account of the *Elena's* voyage for the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun*. Of the storm, one of the high spots of an eventful trip, Miss Bell tells us further:

> On deck men rushed back and forth, working frantically to furl the topsails, while a blinding downpour of rain added to the discomfort of the situation. The strain on the rigging was terrific. At any moment something might give way, but when the canvas was reduced *Elena* rode out the storm well, and the worst of the squall blew itself out at nine o'clock.

After the *Elena*, we read further, the larger boats came sailing into port in this order: *Atlantic*, *Guinevere*, *Zodiac*, and *Azara*. But these were not all. The Queen of Spain had offered a cup, too, for smaller, or Class B, boats. This was won by the *Nina*, with the *Pinta* second, and the *Mohawk* third. We note the fact that two of the craft were named for ships in Columbus's little fleet of 1492. It is interesting to read in the press the frequent allusions to that Genoese sailor's voyage, probably the most important in history. And many have remarked that these present-day racing caravels were returning that old visit to these shores.



P. & A. photograph

TIDYING UP AFTER A STORM

Two sailors of the yacht *Atlantic* lower themselves overboard to cut away a torn sail that is impeding progress.

The race was not without its skirmishes with tragedy. The *Rofa*, in Class B, was lost in a storm. Fortunately, the crew, including the owner's wife, Mrs. William Roos, who had gallantly shipped as a sailor, was saved and brought back to America. Then, at the end, there was anxiety for the *Azara*, but this boat turned up safe and sound in Santander harbor, after having been becalmed.

The finish of the race was an impressive spectacle. First in was the little *Nina*, her white sails standing out against a background of smooth blue sea, and she was followed shortly by the *Elena*. The end showed that His Majesty King Alfonso excels at welcoming by megaphone, we learn from *The Times*:

> There's nothing stereotyped in these greetings, which are full of personality and repartee.
>
> "Too bad about the *Rofa*," he shouted to the crew of the *Guinevere* as it came in.
>
> "Yes," their spokesman replied, "that was the boat with the woman aboard."
>
> "Yes," said the King, "some think that's what caused the trouble." Then, after a moment, he megaphoned from the royal yacht: "Ladies aboard this ship object to that last remark."
>
> It is such things as this that made the yachtsmen swear Christopher Columbus made a big mistake. He would have had a much better reception if he had crossed the Atlantic the other way.

The race was full of incident, on the *Elena* at least, and two young "sea dogs" enjoyed it. We return to Miss Bell's article:

> *Elena* proved herself a splendid rough-weather boat and made excellent progress with all headsails furled, logging as much as twelve knots when she was held within four points of the wind. She also was remarkably dry, as the wooden covers, screwed over the skylights before we left New York to prevent the glass being smashed in a storm, were not needed.
>
> It was necessary, however, to keep everything tightly closed as a precaution, and to wear oilskins continuously because of the spray which came over the bow every time *Elena* buried her nose in a wave.
>
> The slant of the boat was so great that the electric refrigerator refused to work, and we were obliged to salt down the meat in order to keep it from spoiling.
>
> Most of the time, however, the weather was fine, the sea blue, and the breeze, generally from the southwest, light. The greatest entertainment was provided by Nip and Tuck, the two wire-haired fox terriers we took along as mascots. The names were given to them so that if the race was nip and tuck between us and the *Atlantic* we would have both of them with us.
>
> Nip developed sea-legs very soon, but Tuck took some time to acclimate himself. By the time the storm was over, however, both had become regular sea-dogs. Tuck still objected to the slant of the deck, but recovered sufficiently to have a tug of war with the mainsheet. Nip seemed worried because he couldn't find any place to bury bones and none of the works on navigation which we had aboard gave dogs afloat any advice on the subject.

And later she tells us of how the *Elena* and the *Atlantic* chatted in mid-ocean:

> The chief topic of conversation always was "Where is the *Atlantic?*" The yachts exchanged positions by wireless when no advantage could be gained by such information, but ordinarily the locations were kept a dark secret. The attempts of the two wireless operators to get the expected information from each other without giving any proved very amusing. Each boat, of course, was anxious to find out what kind of wind the other was having.
>
> "What kind of weather have you found?" the *Elena* would question.
>
> "I don't know. What about yours?" the *Atlantic* would answer.
>
> "Haven't the slightest idea," our operator would reply.
>
> "What time have you?" would come from the *Atlantic*, realizing that our actual time would give away our longitude.
>
> Our operator would give Greenwich time, and so the game would go on.

The loss of the fifty-foot *Rofa* resulted in no fatalities among the crew, we learn with relief. The rescue of the yachtsmen and yachtswoman by the British tanker *Tuscarora* was one of those

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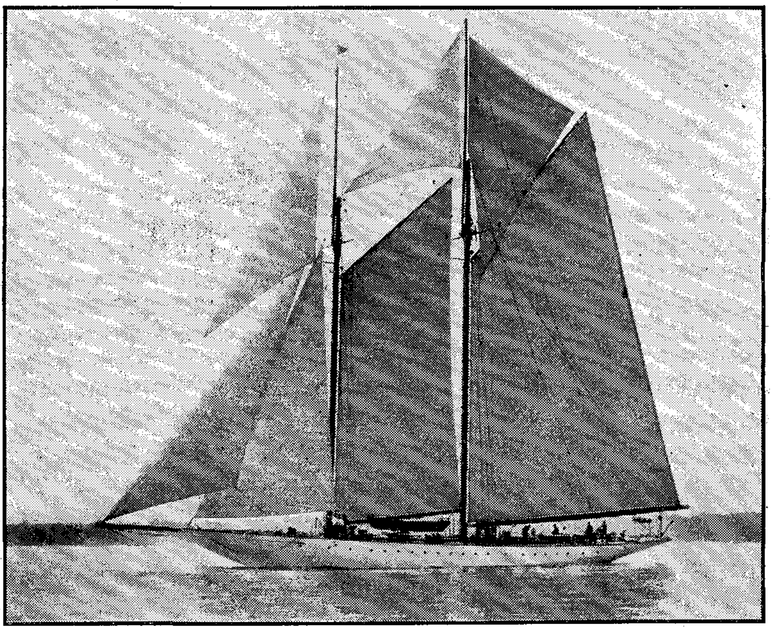
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

strange things that make sailors the superstitious folk that they are, remarks *The Herald Tribune.* When the tanker arrived on this side of the Atlantic, the tars, disagreeing with the King of Spain, were sure that only the presence on the *Rofa* of Mrs. Roos explained the rescue. Reading on in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

They recalled the saving of Ruth Elder and her pilot, George W. Haldeman, when the plane, *American Girl,* failed in its flight across the Atlantic. That was because a woman was aboard, the sailors said.



Wide World photograph

WINNING WHITE WINGS

Sailing into the harbor of Santander, Spain, ahead of all her competitors in Class A, the *Elena,* of New York, gracefully captured King Alfonso's Cup.

The *Rofa* was a tiny spot bobbing perilously on a great ocean south of where most commercial traffic moves. Her foremast had snapt in the middle. A third of her mainmast was standing. The rigging and sails were holding the upper section of the fractured spars, so that jagged ends were pounding away at a slender hull. A sudden squall of wind and rain had done that much damage, and a worse storm was heading for the craft.

In the comparative comfort of the tanker, the *Rofa's* crew refused to speculate on what would have happened had the *Tuscarora* not happened by. They were much more eager to point to the British ship as proof that fortune did smile through the overcast heavens. Then, too, tho the *Tuscarora* tried to tow the crippled yacht home, all that was left on the cable when the second storm struck was the remnant of the foremast that had pulled free of the yacht as the waves engulfed her.

The thrilling features of that rescue lessened the disappointment of the crew over the loss of the yacht and the race to Spain. So much headway had been made with this boat, at which experts had cocked disapproving eyes, that they felt, after four days of sailing, a certain victory ahead.

The *Rofa* left Ambrose Channel at noon on June 30. Ninety miles were marked in the log the next noon. The next day she covered 120 miles; the next 140; the next 107; the next 165, and the next 175. On the morning of July 6, when she was 807 miles east of Ambrose Lightship, the first bad weather hit her.

This storm came almost without warning. Pushing along under heavy canvas, the yacht was a target for the squall. Wind and rain came together with a loud blast, and before the sails could be adjusted to withstand the attack of the elements, the mast snapt off.

All hands, including the cook and Mrs. Roos, concentrated on cutting away the floating spars while saving the sails and rigging. It had to be quick work, for the roughened waters were driving the masts against the fragile hull. It was perilous work, too, for the little yacht was pitching badly, rolling about without control, and the ropes and canvas had to be saved for future use.

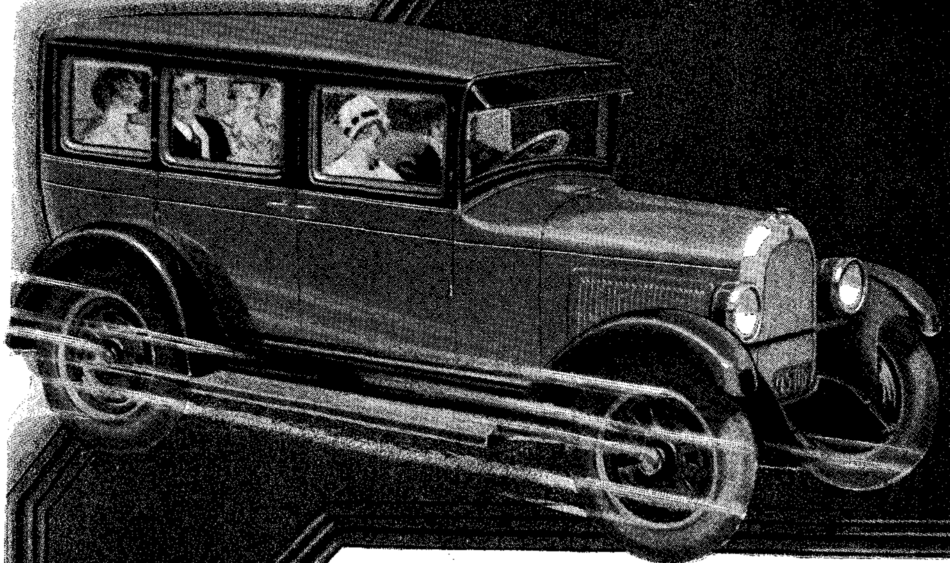
The job was completed in about four hours and the crew patched up a jury mast and a square sail, hoping from this to get more speed than the scant steerage way that resulted. So slowly did the boat move after the repairs were done that three of the men went swimming in the sea without risking being left behind.

If food and water held out with continued fair weather, the yachtsmen felt, eventually the boat might drift into the steamship lanes or run across some fisherman a bit out of the usual fields. The food and water seemed sufficient, but the weather was not so promising. No sooner had dusk fallen than a heavy swell promised another storm. There was no thought of sleep on this first evening of danger, so every one was a lookout.

At 8 P. M. lights were sighted. Roos had his Very pistol ready, and whenever the increasing swells lifted the *Rofa* he turned loose a blazing ball. The *Tuscarora* saw the lights and came to the rescue. Not until the lifeboat was alongside was it known the persons in distress were on a yacht. The tanker's men believed they were to save an airplane that had failed on a transatlantic attempt.

Roos wanted to stay aboard the yacht while the *Tuscarora* towed him into New York. Capt. A. W. Hart, of the tanker, *4-cylinder Sedan*

$610



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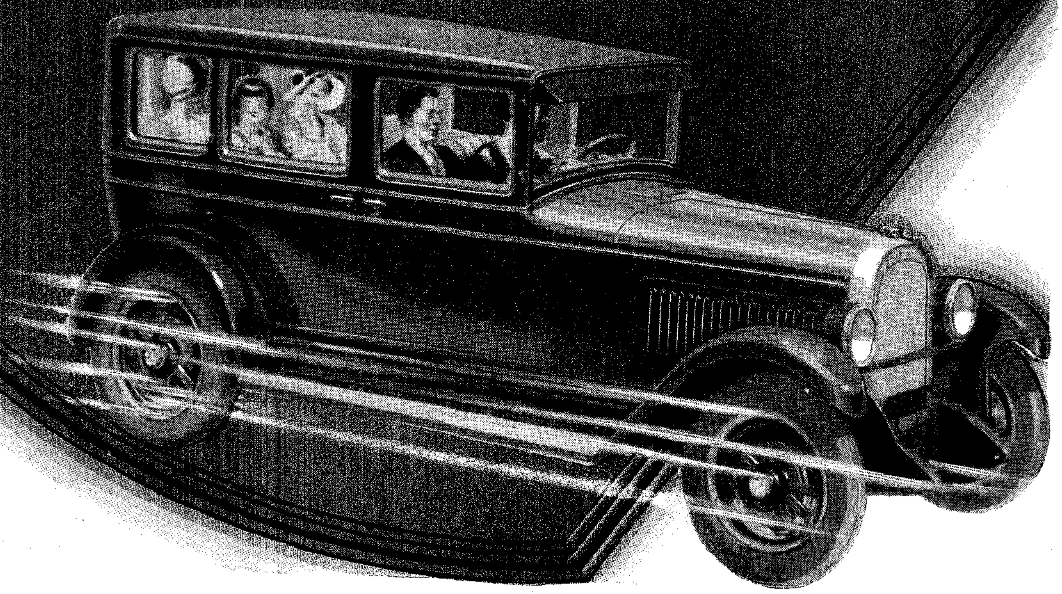


6-cylinder Sedan

$770

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

would not hear of it. He had received storm warnings, and the wreckage did not look safe to him. So while the rough seas worked against an easy transfer, the crew of six were put aboard. A cable was made fast to the yacht and the voyage to New York resumed. Three hours later, in the midst of a terrific storm of wind and rain, the remnant of the mast that held the cable pulled loose and the *Rofa* disappeared.

For a general account of the race, we turn to the excellent narrative of Herbert L. Stone, who writes in *The Herald Tribune:*

No one who has not sailed in a long ocean race can realize the strain of carrying sail to the limit, of driving night and day, of watching squalls make up to the windward, and wondering if the little ship will go through them without shortening sail, while all the time the knowledge that your unseen competitors may be "hanging on" a little longer, or driving a bit harder, persists until it torments.

Therefore, it is a certainty that when the little schooner *Nina*, only fifty-nine feet long over all, owned by Paul Hammond, of the New York Yacht Club, slipt across the finish line off the bold Spanish coast, nearly twenty-four days out from Sandy Hook, and first of the fleet to arrive, the elation felt by her crew on hearing that they had won in their class was a measure of the tension of the previous three weeks. Hard on the heels of *Nina* came the big schooner *Elena*, 136 feet long and owned by William B. Bell, first in the large class and winner over her rival, the *Atlantic*, a yacht which was figured to have the best chance to win by reason of her record run of 12 days 4 hours in the last Atlantic race of 1905, and the fact that she was sailed by Charles Francis Adams, one of our foremost "Corinthian" skippers.

Close as this finish was, and there was only one hour and fifteen minutes between the two yachts, it must be remembered that the *Nina* had started a whole week before the *Elena* and the other yachts in the larger class, and had thus taken nearly seven days longer to sail the course, 3,055 miles. Yet the showing of the little boat was truly remarkable, for the big *Elena* is capable of a speed of thirteen or fourteen knots when she gets the conditions, while the *Nina's* maximum is hardly over nine and one-half knots, which shows that the *Nina* sailed, in proportion to her size, much faster than the *Elena* or the *Atlantic*, many times her size. That she could do this is probably due to the fact that the yachts experienced light weather for a good part of the voyage. The *Nina's* best day's run, noon to noon, was 213 miles for the entire twenty-four hours, a really remarkable performance, for when it blows hard enough to drive a boat of this size at that speed it means that there must be considerable sea to hold her back, and that she is throwing water from stem to stern. According to the *Nina's* log, she exceeded 200 miles on three days; yet to offset these fine daily runs she made less than 100 miles a day for five days, and on two of these she made only 25 miles. This indicates a long spell of soft weather, which, by the way, is more trying on skipper and crew than a breeze of wind, tho not so uncomfortable. The *Elena's* best runs, noon to noon, were 282 and 279 miles, not noteworthy as

New york *debutantes say they don't like men who are bald or have dandruff. Don't give women a chance to talk this way about you*

"Even if they aren't old and neglected, *they look it,*"

say New York debutantes of men who are BALD or have DANDRUFF

"Of COURSE we don't like men so well who are bald or have dandruff, who does?" popular New York debutantes recently told us.

Don't let the women you know feel and talk this way about you!

Dandruff *can* be destroyed—by the right method. And this regular 3 minutes a day treatment will keep your hair vigorous, young-looking, thick.

But remember, it must be followed *faithfully*, 3 minutes a day every day.

Every morning, moisten hair and scalp generously with Pinaud's Eau de Quinine. Then, with fingers pressed down firmly, *move scalp vigorously in every direction, working tonic thoroughly into every inch* of scalp. Move scalp, not fingers. Brush your hair while moist. It will stay just the way you want it.

Dashing Pinaud's Eau de Quinine over the scalp kills dandruff. *Working it into the scalp deeply* every day, gives hair-health, keeps the hair growing and thick.

Begin this Pinaud treatment now. Buy a bottle of Pinaud's Eau de Quinine at any drug or department store today.

Free: generous sample bottle of the famous Pinaud's Eau de Quinine. Write today to Pinaud, Incorporated, Dept. D-2, 220 East 21st Street, New York.

If he only *hadn't waited, how very different this photograph would be! But he did wait—and just a slight hair-thinning became a sizable bald spot. And the V's at his temples grew into peaks. Such a pity when 3 minutes every day would have saved his hair!*

Look for Pinaud's signature on every bottle

PINAUD'S *Eau de Quinine*

Copr., 1928, by Pinaud, Inc.

KEEPS THE HAIR HEALTHY: THE SCALP CLEAN

the men you instinctively like . . .

the fellows you accept on sight . . . *your* kind of people . . .

Known or unknown . . . tall or short . . . stout or lean . . . they all have *one* thing in common . . . *invariably* their clothes are above reproach . . . clean . . . crisp . . . fresh-looking . . . *well-groomed* . . .

No doubt about it . . . the world over, *immaculacy* is the hall-mark of the Gentleman.

That is why there are so many expert dry cleaners *everywhere* . . . ready to keep clothes *new* . . . and spotless . . . and gentlemanly . . . ready to make themselves responsible for the constant care of your wardrobe . . .

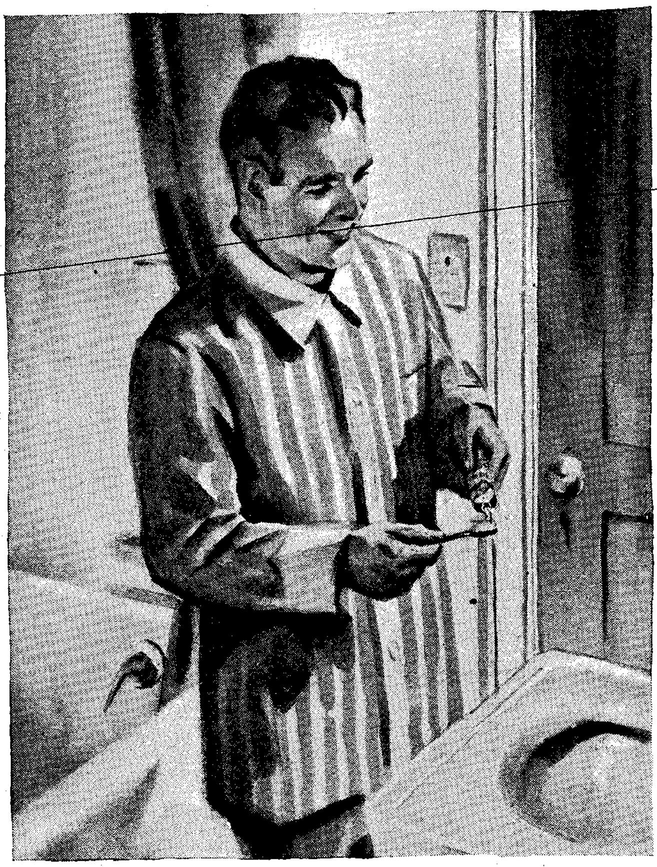
Does *yours* call at regular intervals for your work-weary suits?

clothes *do* help you win . . .

—dry clean them oftener!

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio

It cannot be stated too emphatically—



mere brushing cannot bring you full protection

THERE are people who say:

"All that a dentifrice can do is to clean. To claim any other qualities for such a product is to exaggerate."

But such a statement falls short of being correct because no ordinary dentifrice can clean in the vital spots where cleansing is most needed. For the acids that cause tooth decay and irritate the gums lodge in tiny crevices at The Danger Line, and in the pits on the grinding surfaces. And no tooth-brush can reach into *all these places.*

It follows, therefore, that since your tooth-brush alone cannot fully protect you—you must rely upon *your dentifrice* to do so. The millions who brush their teeth regularly with "a good cleansing dentifrice" and still fall victims to decay are full justification for the statement.

One dentifrice today *does allay* the danger of mouth acids: that is Squibb's Dental Cream. For Squibb's contains more than 50% of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, long recognized as being one of the most efficacious antacids known. Every time you use Squibb's Dental Cream, particles of the Milk of Magnesia lodge in the tiny pits and crevices at The Danger Line. There they remain, neutralizing the acids, guarding against decay. They work thus for a considerable time after use, too, giving protection all the while.

Squibb's Dental Cream contains nothing to injure or irritate the most sensitive tissues. No grit, abrasives, astringents. On sale at all druggists—40 cents a large tube. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. *Chemists to the Medical Profession since 1858.*

TO SMOKERS

You'll find Squibb's Dental Cream wonderfully soothing after a day of smoking. It refreshes the mouth and gums. Sweetens the breath too. After a trial, you'll wonder how you ever got along without it.

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SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

The "Priceless Ingredient" of Every Product is the Honor and Integrity of Its Maker

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

records go, for in the race of 1905, before referred to, the *Atlantic*, sailed by "Charlie" Barr, did 341 miles, and several of the fleet that year did better than 300 miles. The fact that the *Elena* took nearly seventeen days to sail the race is indication enough that the winds were light for a good part of the journey.

As a rule, we are told, competitors are rarely in sight of one another in an ocean race after the first day. In fact:

During the first night the fleet usually scatters, and it is rarely that they see each other again until the boats converge at the finish line. There are, of course, exceptions to this, but it is the rule. Thus each skipper is more or less "on his own," and must use his best judgment and make his own decisions, irrespective of his competitors. This lack of visible competition also is responsible for many a crew "letting down," for the incentive to carry sail as long as spars and gear will stand, to drive, drive, drive, night and day, to shorten at the last possible moment and "crack on" at the first letup, is missing when one has the whole ocean to himself, and there is no one in sight to spur to one's best efforts. In ocean racing competition is surely the life of trade.

In this connection they tell a story about the *Atlantic* in the great race of 1905, when she broke the record for the course. "Charlie" Barr, the best professional, yacht skipper that ever trod a deck, was sailing her, and in a rising sou'west gale he was driving her to the eastward with all she could stagger under—full fore and main, and reefed spanker. The suggestion was made that it was time to heave-to. Barr said she could run a bit longer. At the change of watch heaving-to was again considered. Barr again allowed as how she'd still keep goin'. By and by it really began to blow, and it looked as if she must be hove-to; but Barr merely said, "It's too late to heave-to now. We'd never get those sails in whole." So they carried on and made 341 miles in less than twenty-four hours. It is such driving and judgment that win ocean races.

In one respect the two classes in the transatlantic race of this year differ widely. In the small class the yachts are all manned and navigated by Corinthian, or amateur, crews, with the exception of a paid cook, while on the big yachts the crews are all professional, and in most cases the skipper, also, is a professional. It will be recalled that just before the start of the large class the crews of the *Elena*, *Atlantic*, and *Azara* "jumped ship," and it was necessary to scour the waterfront to get men to take their places. To these professional sailors the race is merely a job. The skipper, of course, has his reputation at stake and does the best he can with the material forward, but unless he has a two-fisted mate to instil some "pep" into the crew, there is not much enthusiasm shown in handling sail or driving. Quite different is the spirit on the little fellows, where enthusiasm and a willingness to bear physical discomfort cheerfully usually make up for any lack of sea-going experience. The little fellows are usually sailed well and sailed hard, frequently under the most trying conditions, when

Today's style

. . . comfort . . . convenience

for the watch you now wear!

ADD a dash of style to your wrist watch. And at the same time enjoy new comfort, new convenience!

Distinctly the note of *Today* are these modish creations by Wadsworth—the same Wadsworth which has long enjoyed recognized style leadership in the fashioning of fine watch cases.

Made in white or green gold filled, or in solid gold, a Wadsworth Band is *one with your watch*—in lasting material as in style.

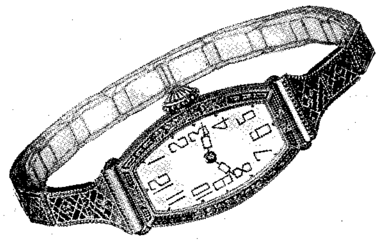
And Wadsworth Bands are so constructed that when properly adjusted by your jeweler, they assure utmost comfort on the wrist.

No danger of losing your watch, as with a worn strap or ribbon. No need for future replacements.

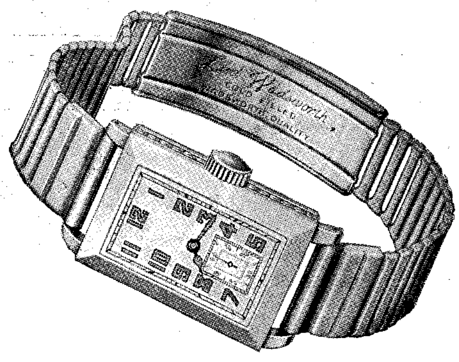
Ask your jeweler to show you a style that will harmonize exactly with the watch you're now wearing! He has many distinctive designs for both men and women—among them the new Lord and Lady Wadsworth Bands pictured here.

And it takes but a moment to fit one to any modern wrist watch, any size wrist!

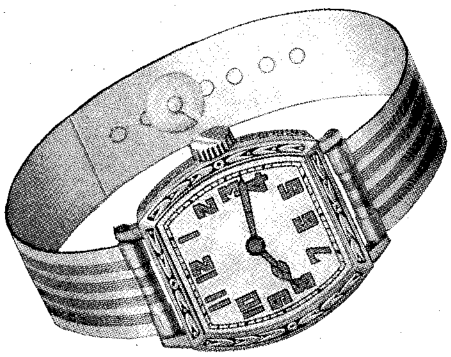
WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY
Dayton, Kentucky, Opposite Cincinnati, Ohio
Case makers for the leading watch movements



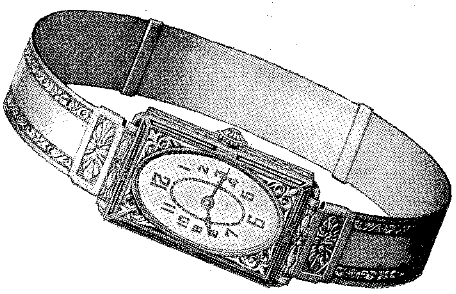
The new Lady Wadsworth Band, for women. A bracelet style of distinguished beauty, with a special patented construction of links and springs that assures extra strength where most needed. Wadsworth Quality Gold Filled, decorated, $5.00 to $8.25



The new Lord Wadsworth Band, for men. A strikingly original style, fashioned in a series of slender links which afford an unusually trim, comfortable fit to the wrist. Quickly put on and taken off by means of a smart clasp at center. Wadsworth Quality Gold Filled: $10.00



The Improved Ben Hur Band, for men (and Amazon, narrower, for women). These models open in the center, are easily adjusted to conform to the wrist, and fastened by a special safety lock. Improved Ben Hur, 14-kt. Solid Gold: plain, $25; decorated, $27. Amazon priced lower in solid gold. Wadsworth Quality Gold Filled; plain, $6.50; decorated, $7.50



The Athena Band, for women (and Olympian, wider, for men). These models expand to slip over the hand, are readily adjusted to conform to the wrist, and secured by a snap lock. Athena, 14-kt. Solid Gold; plain, $20; decorated, $25. Olympian priced somewhat higher in solid gold. Wadsworth Quality Gold Filled: plain, $7.50; decorated, $8.50

Wadsworth

WORKERS IN PRECIOUS METALS

The tobaccometer rates them... Bulb draws smoke from cigarette through the apparatus. A sensitive thermometer registers temperature of the smoke.

Your temperature
IN CIGARETTES?

Have you ever considered the temperature of cigarette smoke?

Consider Spud. Spud is 16.3% (Cent.) cooler!

That's what science says...says it in cold, unbiased figures through the Tobaccometer. Chemists operating this extraordinary little device recently tested two dozen leading brands...Turkish and Virginia, high-brow and low-brow, thirty-five and fifteen cent varieties...at the rate of 10,000 "puffs" a day!

It was a courageous but unquestionable way of proving Spud's claim...of definitely completing the enthusiastic experience of hundreds of thousands; that Spud is *actually and noticeably* a cooler cigarette.

So fall in line, you cigarette enthusiasts...you pack-a-day veterans and you after-meal beginners! Smoke Spud. Spud never ends up in any so-many-a-day discipline. Spud is lusty, unhampered tobacco enjoyment.

Spud's first puff starts it...a novel, delightful little sweep of coolness. Try several Spuds, one after the other, and know the brand-new cigarette sensation of a continually *moist-cool* throat.

Read of Spud's overnight success in the entertaining pages of "Welcome, Little Stranger". Free. Also send $1 for Presentation Tin of 100.

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INC., Louisville, Ky.

SPUD
MENTHOL COOLED
Cigarettes...20 for 20¢

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the preparing of hot food is out of the question.

The first race of its kind in almost a quarter-century produced inevitable and interesting recollections. Of past transatlantic races, Paul E. Warburg wrote in the New York *Evening World:*

> Unlike the Corinthian spirit of to-day, with glory alone to be won, the first dated ocean test was for a stake of $30,000. Three boats were to meet the tests of the seas— the 106-foot schooner *Fleetwing*, owned by Franklin and George Osgood; Pierre Lorillard's schooner *Vesta*, about the same size, and a slightly smaller schooner, *Henrietta*, owned by the late James Gordon Bennett.
>
> The start was made on Tuesday, December 11, 1866, on a bright sunshiny day, with a breeze that tumbled the seas into foam-flags and tossed the little ships about even at the start. The course was from Sandy Hook to the Needles. The *Henrietta*, with her owner on board, was sailed by Capt. Samuel Samuels, skipper of the famous clipper ship *Dreadnaught*, raced to a time that may easily be compared with the performance of the great *Atlantic*. Making the passage in thirteen days, twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes, the *Henrietta* led *Fleetwing*, which took fourteen days, six hours, and ten minutes, and the *Vesta*, with a performance of fourteen days, six hours, and fifty minutes.
>
> Three years later Mr. Bennett, who had purchased the schooner *L'Hirondelle* and renamed her *Dauntless*, learning that James Asbury's schooner *Cambria* of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was to challenge for the *America's* Cup, matched his yacht against the Asbury boat. The prize was a $1,250 silver service and the race was from Daunts Rock off Queenstown to the Sandy Hook Lightship. The two yachts got away to the eastward on July 4, 1870, the *Dauntless* skippered by Capt. Samuel Samuels and the *Cambria* by Capt. James Tannock. The two yachts parted company after the first day out and did *not* meet until the finish. It was one of the most remarkable match races in history, with the English cutter leading the American-owned boat by one hour and twelve minutes in a passage in which the winner took twenty-three days, five hours and forty-two minutes.
>
> The surge of ocean-racing went into a lapse for a time, altho at intermediate periods there were commendable passages by private yachts.
>
> A revival came with the memorable race of 1905 in which the appropriately named *Atlantic*, then owned by Wilson Marshall, swept the seas. Sailed by the incomparable Capt. Charlie Barr, the *Atlantic* won the supposedly gorgeous trophy offered by Emperor Wilhelm. It was a cup five feet high with the face of the Kaiser on one side and a representation of Frederick the Great on the other.
>
> Until the World War, the trophy was assumed to be of intrinsic value. Then after Mr. Marshall lost his son in France, one day in 1918 it was brought to the stage of the Hippodrome and auctioned off for the war-relief fund. After being knocked down for $22,000, the imperial trophy was found to be made of somewhat thinly disguised pewter.

Painted Stucco—
Attractive
and
Enduring

**Zinc Pigment* Paint
has increased the beauty and
lengthened the life of this home.**

New Jersey
zinc

Beauty requires protection. Your stucco home should be painted to retain its beauty and usefulness over a long period of years.

Moisture and dirt can do as much damage to stucco homes as to unpainted wooden dwellings. The drabness—the discolored appearance—of weathered stucco is due to its rough and porous surface which catches and holds dirt. Water will not cleanse unpainted stucco, but remains in the pores to cause dampness, stains and chipped spots. And freezing moisture may cause disintegration of the stucco coating.

Painting with oil paints containing ***substantial proportions of zinc pigments**** closes the pores of stucco to moisture and dirt. A smooth **zinc pigment paint** film represents the difference between an attractively clean and dry house and a damp, spotted one. Water cannot enter, but it can cleanse—it becomes an ally instead of a foe.

The opportunities for artistic coloring are infinite—various tints and combinations of color make the painted stucco home a thing of individual beauty and charm. Dry color mixed with stucco, or a finishing coat of water paint, merely adds color — neither can protect the surface.

An interesting and informative booklet on the subject has just been published. We shall be glad to send you a copy free upon request.

*Nationally used zinc pigments are The New Jersey Zinc Company's "XX" Zinc Oxide and "Albalith" Lithopone. Lithopone is a combination of ZINC Sulphide and Barium Sulphate. It is one of the whitest pigments known, and contributes to smoothness of finish.

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Since 1848 Manufacturers of Pigments of Quality for
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You may send me the booklet telling of the advantages of painting stucco surfaces.
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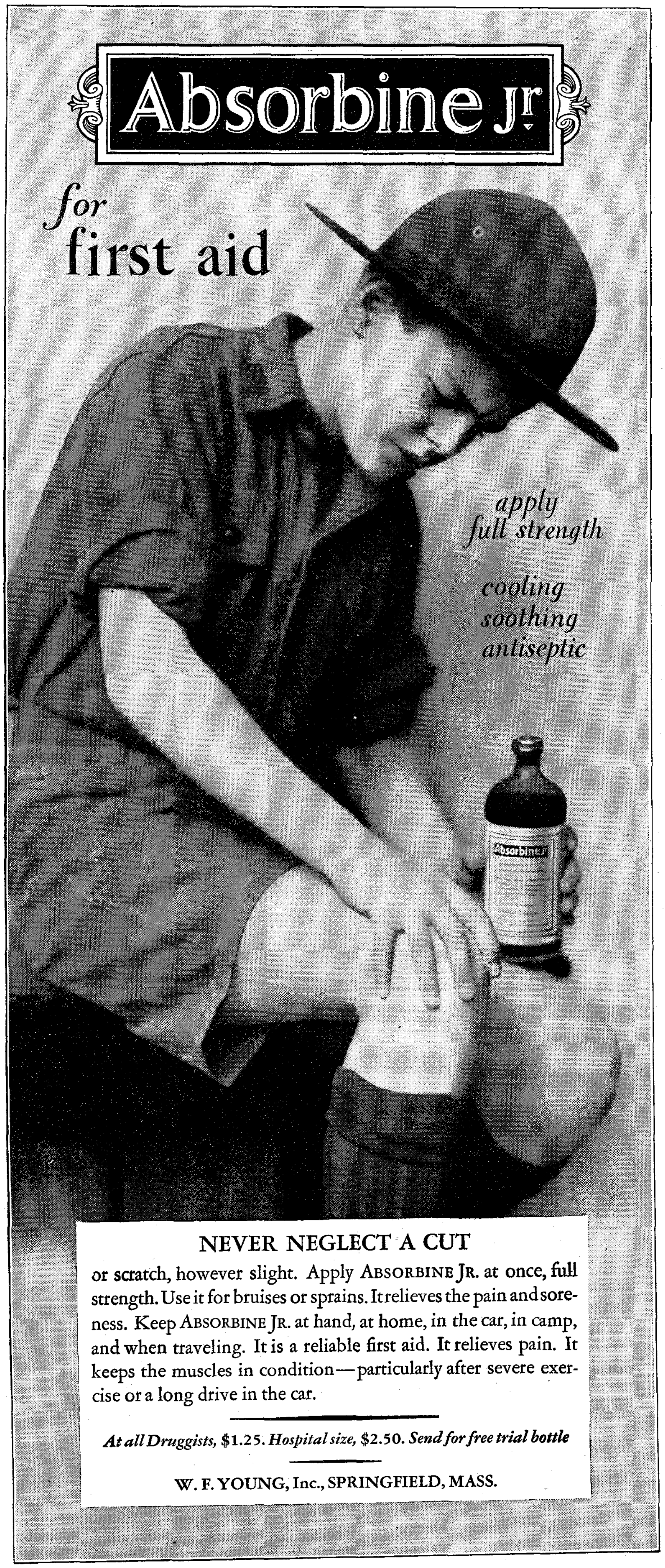
Zinc Pigment Paints
. . . for beauty and durability

"Save the surface and you save all"



NEVER NEGLECT A CUT

or scratch, however slight. Apply ABSORBINE JR. at once, full strength. Use it for bruises or sprains. It relieves the pain and soreness. Keep ABSORBINE JR. at hand, at home, in the car, in camp, and when traveling. It is a reliable first aid. It relieves pain. It keeps the muscles in condition—particularly after severe exercise or a long drive in the car.

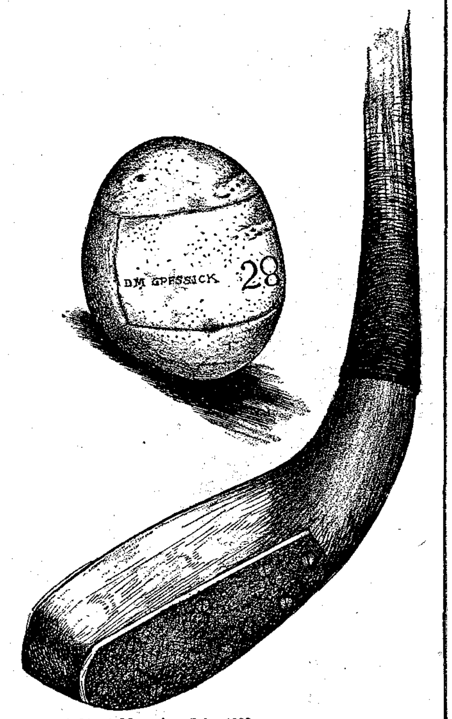
At all Druggists, $1.25. *Hospital size,* $2.50. ***Send for free trial bottle***

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

FEATHER-STUFFED "EGGS" FOR THE GAME OF GOLF

MANY of the early makers of golf-balls succumbed to pulmonary troubles. There seems to be no doubt that the unhealthful dust from the chicken feathers with which, we learn from Gould B. Martin in *Golfers' Magazine* (Chicago), the early balls were stuffed contributed to this.



From *Golfers' Magazine*, July, 1928

GOLF FOSSILS

One of the egg-shaped, feather-stuffed balls of the past, and the earliest known brassie, both from Mr. Tailer's collection.

And then, we read on: "The odd frame for holding the balls while they were stuffed operated in such a way that the maker was obliged to press the whole thing against his chest and stomach while he plunged the feathers in against his body with a heavy stick." A collection of old balls and clubs makes an interesting object lesson in the history of his favorite sport for the golfer. It has remained for T. Suffern Tailer, "famous sportsman and owner of the Ocean Links at Newport, Rhode Island, best-known private golf course in the world, to establish the basis of a collection of old clubs and balls in America." And Mr. Martin writes further:

> The earliest days of the game have contributed to Mr. Tailer's collection, a collection which numbers eight representative sticks of various periods from 1770 to 1840, as well as two old "featheries," the original type of golf-ball which preceded the gutta-percha and rubber core.
>
> A well-known British golf architect, in whose family Mr. Tailer's clubs were collected for a period of seventy-five years, handed down from father to son, sold the clubs to him a few months ago. Now the collection is framed, appropriately labeled

INDUSTRY HAS ADOPTED MONEL METAL

For Power Plant Equipment

Monel Metal is specified by foremost engineers and used by leading manufacturers of power plant equipment for such vital parts as turbine blading, valve trim, instrument parts, pump rods, etc.

For Bolts, Nuts and Rivets

Monel Metal bolts and nuts are used wherever dependability must be insured under severe atmospheric or service conditions. For high tension outdoor electrical equipment, for instance, Monel Metal is fast becoming standard.

For Forgings and Special Parts

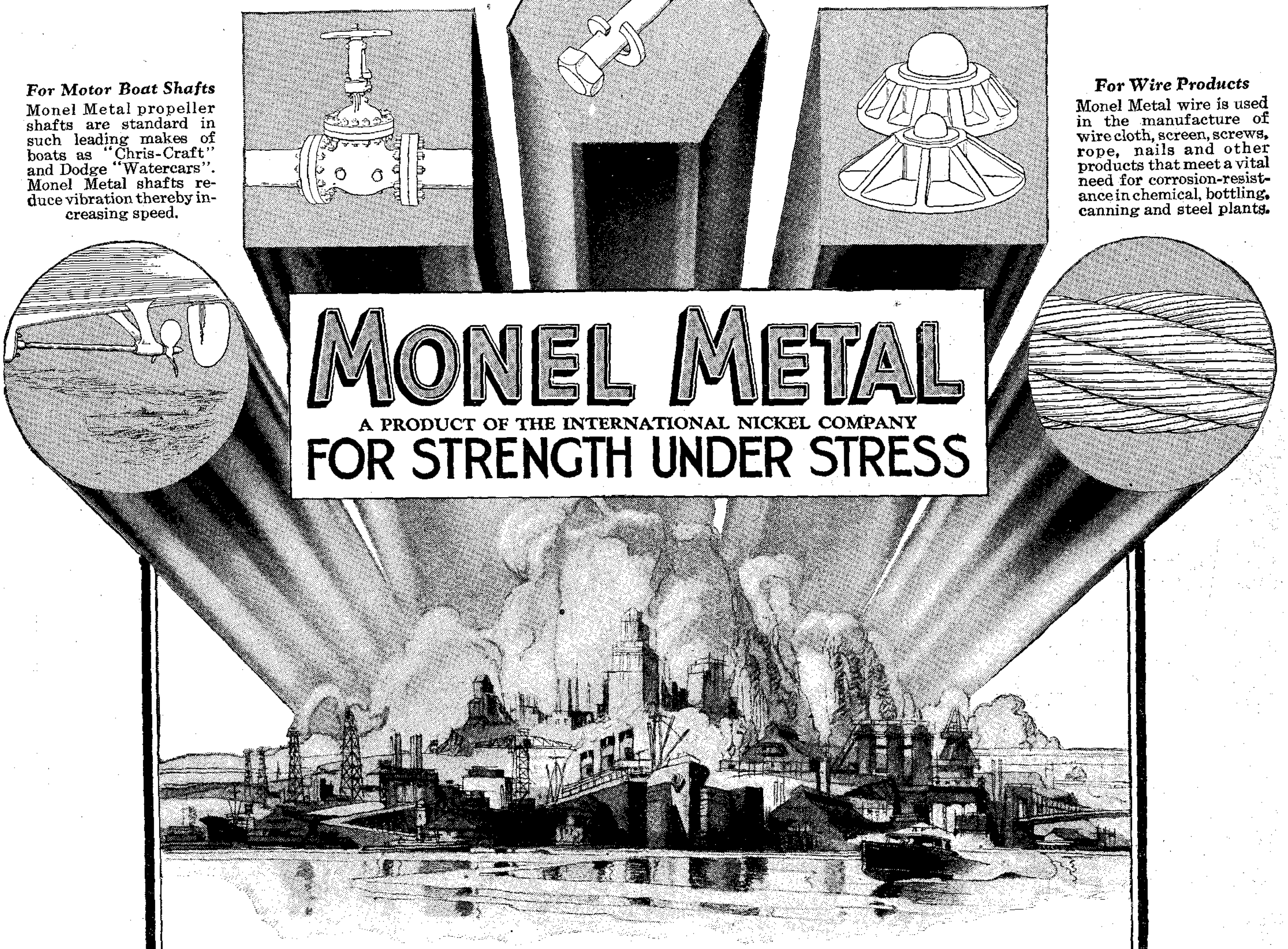
Monel Metal can be fabricated into any desired form. It is carried in stock in all commercial forms by distributors with warehouse stocks at convenient points. It is readily available as well as completely adaptable.

For Motor Boat Shafts

Monel Metal propeller shafts are standard in such leading makes of boats as "Chris-Craft" and Dodge "Watercars". Monel Metal shafts reduce vibration thereby increasing speed.

For Wire Products

Monel Metal wire is used in the manufacture of wire cloth, screen, screws, rope, nails and other products that meet a vital need for corrosion-resistance in chemical, bottling, canning and steel plants.



MONEL METAL

A PRODUCT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

FOR STRENGTH UNDER STRESS

THE engineers and metallurgists, who are entrusted with the selection of materials for million-dollar investments, invariably turn to Monel Metal when they require one metal that combines toughness and strength, with corrosion-resistance and rust immunity.

Monel Metal's rare capacity for standing up under sustained loads and stresses—for retaining its physical properties when exposed to heat and atmospheric conditions—its stamina and all around dependability in severe service—these are the main reasons why millions of pounds of this Nickel-copper alloy are now being placed in service every year.

There is a form of Monel Metal to meet every engineering need. It is available in all commercial forms including rods, sheet, wire, tubing, castings, etc. It can be fabricated into practically any type of equipment.

Let us send you additional information about Monel Metal. Mail the coupon today!

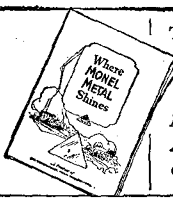
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY *(Inc.)*
67 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE PROPERTIES AND USES OF MONEL METAL

NATURE alloyed one-third copper with two-thirds Nickel and made the material that in 1905, was named Monel Metal. The International Nickel Company is constantly testing—analyzing—controlling—to make sure that the mixture continues uniform.

Monel Metal now has hundreds of uses in the home—thousands in Industry. Your local sheet metal worker can supply you with Monel Metal sinks, drainboards, table tops, kick plates, laundry chutes and stove hoods. Consult your architect about using Monel Metal in your new home.

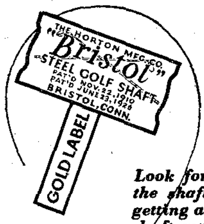
Monel Metal's workability and availability in all commercial forms recommend its use for food handling equipment of every kind, for hospital, laundry, steel mill and power plant equipment, for valves and turbine blading—in fact, wherever there must be cleanliness, great strength, toughness, corrosion-resistance and protection against rust, all combined in the one metal.



The International Nickel Company *(Inc.)*
67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send me without cost or obligation, your booklet, "Where Monel Metal Shines"—together with Monel Metal pocket mirror.

Name..
Address..
Occupation..



Look for this GOLD label on the shaft. It means you are getting a true Bristol—the only shaft made of "spring steel."

"SPRING STEEL" gives this shaft more Snap!

A GOLF CLUB is only as good as its shaft. Bear that in mind the next time you are selecting a new club. And a shaft to be right must have snap, life, pep—call it what you will.

The Bristol "Gold Label" Steel Shaft (the original steel shaft) is made of "spring steel." It is the only steel shaft made of this finest of steels. This means more snap, more pep—and great strength.

That is why the leading makers of golf clubs use the Bristol "Gold Label" Shaft in their very best grade of clubs.

The next time you are thinking of buying a club, pay particular attention to the shaft—it is so important. On every Bristol "Gold Label" Shaft you will find a label in GOLD. It is put there for your protection.

"made of Spring Steel"

"Bristol"
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Steel Golf Shaft

Free Booklet—Write

Upon request we will send you an interesting little book on golf, containing some very valuable tips by a well-known instructor.

THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO.
308 HORTON STREET, BRISTOL, CONN.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

"Fossils of the Past," and housed at the second hole of the Ocean Links, in the porch of the greenkeeper's lodge.

The balls in Mr. Tailer's collection are of great interest. The older one, called the Gressick ball, dates from about 1808, perhaps some years before that time, in fact, and the newer, called the Musselburgh ball, dates from about 1825.

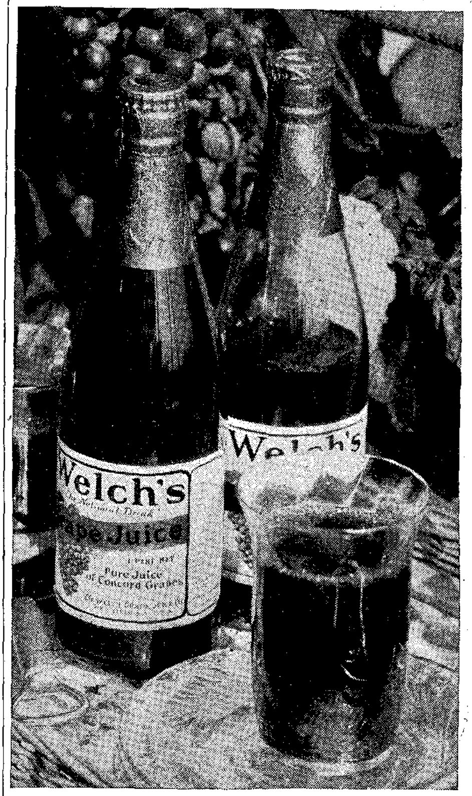
The Gressick ball, so called because it bears the name of D. M. Gressick in black letters on its light-tan cover, is the finest specimen of its kind that golf experts have ever seen. There are only three balls in the world of this period, and Mr. Tailer's specimen is by far the best. The horse-hide cover and seams are in perfect condition, and the ball has had little use. Beside the name of Gressick, who was a well-known amateur golfer at Musselburgh in the early 1800's, the ball bears the black numerals "28," whose meaning is lost on the present generation.

In the early days of golf-ball makers the method of packing the chicken feathers in the horse-hide cover was slow, cumbersome and difficult. It is for this reason that the early balls were seldom round, many being rather egg-shaped. Mr. Tailer's ball quite decidedly shows this condition, a fact which helps to place the age of the Gressick ball. This particular ball was obtained from a Miss Fleming in Scotland, great-granddaughter of the famous Hugh Philp, early club-maker and professional, who passed the specimen down in his family. The ball was in the family for eighty years. It seems to be established that this particular ball was made by the father of Alan Robertson, famous club-maker of St. Andrews in the 1820's.

The Musselburgh ball was found on the old links at Musselburgh some time between 1820 and 1830. It is much dirtier, and considerably more worn than the Gressick ball, being speckled dark gray in color, and much more nearly round than the other. How much of the condition of the ball is due to hard play and how much due to long exposure on the links is hard to say.

The first balls made in Great Britain were manufactured by William Berwick & Company, in 1618, under a license granted by King James I, we note, with a thrill of respect for the antiquity of the game. Furthermore:

> The license ran for twenty-one years, and under it were made about 200 balls a year, sold at four shillings apiece. These balls were very seldom round, and were capable of flying some 140 yards. There are none of these balls existent now, nor are there any of the older balls which were imported from Holland for the ardent Scottish golfers of the pre-1618 era. There was a good deal of golf in Britain before 1618—Blackheath, for instance, was founded in 1608.
>
> The eight sticks in Mr. Tailer's collection form a very comprehensive history of the game, arranged in the order of their age. The shafts of all the clubs are of greenheart, and the wooden heads are of redwood. The handles of the clubs are quite short and thick.
>
> The prize of the collection is a wooden putter made by Hugh Philp, in about 1807. This putter could be used to-day, altho the



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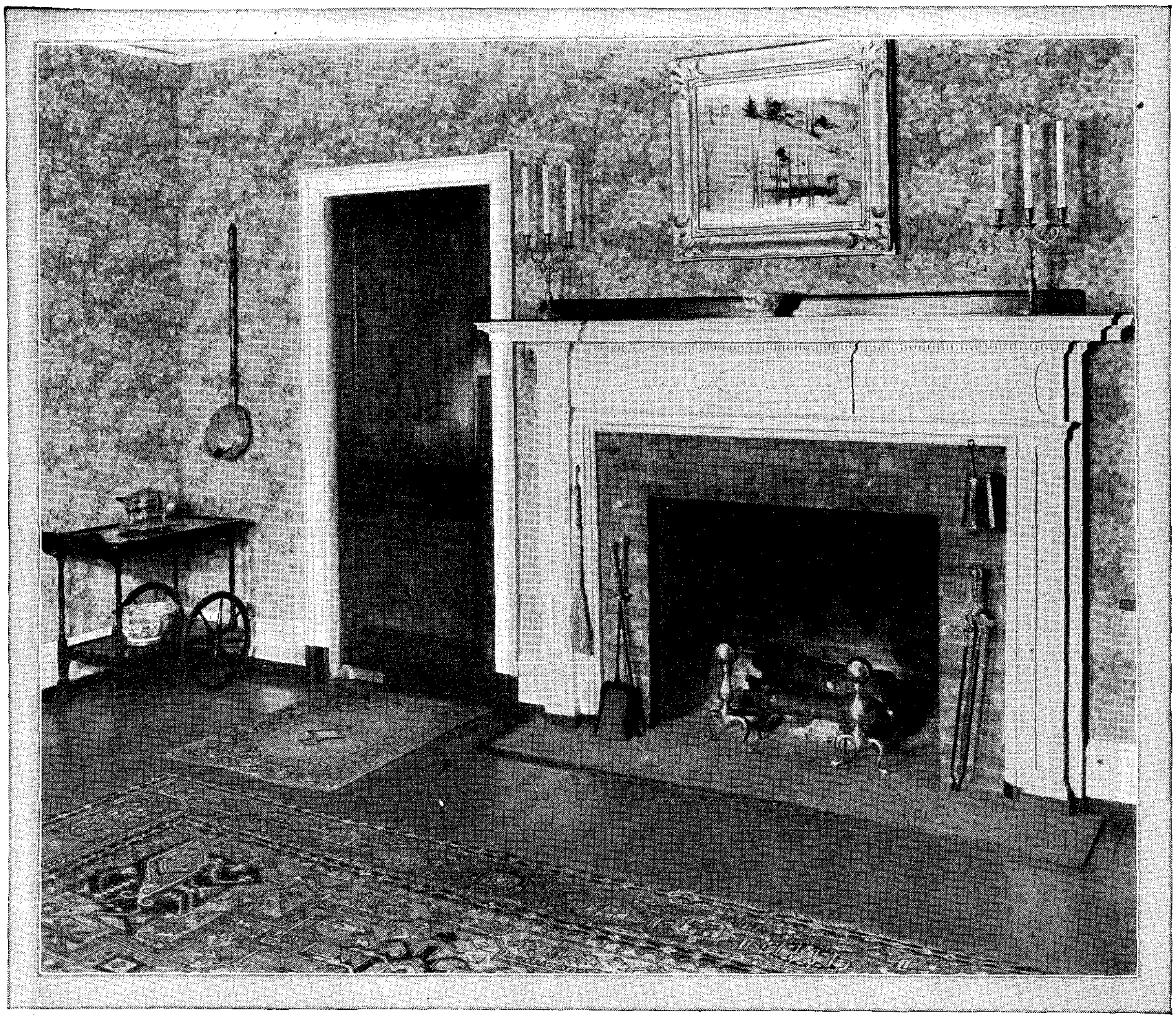

This is an inviting room. The wide-open fireplace seems built for use on winter nights. And the warmly glinting floor of oak provides a rich foreground.

TO THE WOMAN WITH DREAMS OF A NEW HOME IN HER HEAD

Whether you buy . . . build . . . or rent . . . insist on OAK FLOORS

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OAK FLOORS in a house mean that the builder wanted to put in the best floors possible—and it is reasonable to assume that the entire house was built just as conscientiously. Such a house is not only more livable, but it is apt to be a better investment—if you are buying or building. Should you ever decide to sell, oak floors will add hundreds of extra dollars to the price. Houses with oak floors bring better rents too.

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Perhaps you own a home that doesn't have oak floors. Why not put them in this season? Ask your architect, contractor or retail lumber dealer to give you an estimate. You'll be surprised how low it is. Much less, for example, than average grade carpets cost. And the oak floors can be put down over your present floors, room by room, in just a few days.

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Choose a house with OAK FLOORS . . . *upstairs and down*

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

lie is somewhat flatter than that used by the average golfer, as we are now accustomed to putting with the eye directly over the ball. The original Hugh Philp putter was handed down to Hugh Kirkaldy, and he used it to win the British Open in 1891. It was later given to John L. Low, Royal and Ancient Captain, first president of the Oxford & Cambridge Golfing Society. It was put up by the latter as a trophy for the society's annual match.

DID GERMANY OR AMERICA WIN THE OLYMPIC GAMES?

THE Queen of Holland sprang a surprize when she put aside her well-known opposition to Sunday sports to appear at the conclusion of the Olympic games in Amsterdam to award prizes, the Associated Press tells us. What's more, we learn, with the Queen were not only the Crown Princess Juliana and the Prince Consort Henry, but also the aged Queen Mother Emma, "whose opposition to sports on the Sabbath has been quite as marked as her queenly daughter's." It was a colorful scene, this press association reports, continuing:

> Prize-winners of all nations lined up on the field—some in sports dress, some in uniforms, some in cutaways, and others in plain business suits—and ranged themselves facing the royal box. The sun shone brightly, and a strong wind kept the flags of all nations fluttering merrily in the breeze as the vast gathering rose in tribute to winners of Olympic championships.
>
> When the announcer cried out in French, "United States, twenty-two first prizes," there were loud "Ah's" of astonishment, as apparently no one realized America's total of firsts was so formidable. Headed by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, nine American girls and seven men approached the royal box to receive gold medals for themselves and their compatriots.

Considered by team achievements, Germany carried off first honors, the Associated Press continues. Thus:

> In the complete program, comprising track and field, rowing, swimming, boxing, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, Greco-Roman wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, yachting, cycling, modern pentathlon, equestrian sports, weight-lifting, football, and hockey, the German athletes captured first honors, with the United States second.
>
> Scoring the team events on the basis of ten points for first place, five points for second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth, and one for sixth, the Germans had a total of 45½ points and the United States 39, and Holland had 34½ to take third place. Other point totals were: Italy 33½, Sweden 32½, Finland 25, Great Britain 18, France 16, Argentina 12½.

The summary of team-placing by nations, according to the same source, was:

> Track and Field—Won by United States; second, Finland; third, Great Britain; fourth, Germany; fifth, Sweden; sixth, Canada.
>
> Rowing—Won by United States; second, Great Britain; third, Switzerland; fourth, Italy; fifth, Germany; sixth, Australia.
>
> Swimming—Won by United States; second, Germany; third, Great Britain; fourth, Sweden and Holland (tied); sixth, Japan.
>
> Boxing—Argentina and Italy tied for first; third, United States; fourth, Holland; fifth, Sweden; sixth, New Zealand and Hungary (tied).
>
> Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestling—Won by Finland; second, Sweden; third, Switzerland; fourth, United States; fifth, Canada; no sixth.
>
> Greco-Roman Wrestling—Won by Germany; second, Finland; third, Switzerland; fourth, Hungary; fifth, Esthonia; sixth, Egypt.
>
> Fencing—Won by Italy; second, France; third, Hungary; fourth, Germany; fifth, United States; sixth, Argentina.
>
> Gymnastics—Won by Switzerland; second, Czechoslovakia; third, Jugoslavia; fourth, France; fifth, Finland; sixth, Italy.
>
> Yachting—Won by Norway; second, Sweden; third, Denmark; fourth, Holland; fifth, Esthonia; sixth, Finland.
>
> Cycling—Won by Holland; second, Denmark; third, Great Britain; fourth, France; fifth, Italy.
>
> Modern Pentathlon—Won by Sweden; second, Germany; third, Holland; fourth, Italy; fifth, Finland; sixth, Great Britain.
>
> Equestrian Sports—Holland and Poland tied for first; Germany and Spain tied for third; fifth, Sweden; sixth, Norway.
>
> Soccer Football—Won by Uruguay; second, Argentina; third, Italy; fourth, Spain; no fifth or sixth.
>
> Field Hockey—Won by British India; second, Holland; third, Germany; fourth, Belgium; no fifth or sixth.
>
> Weight-Lifting—Won by Germany; second, France; third, Austria; fourth, Italy; fifth, Egypt; sixth, Esthonia.

There is not, we discover, complete unanimity regarding the final standing in the games, as some do not recognize the scoring system used above. Robert Ripley sums it up thus in the New York *Evening Post:*

> Now the games are over and we have won. Or didn't we? The Germans also claim the victory. It all depends upon the way you figure it. There is no official ruling on scoring the Olympic Games, and the International Olympic Committee recognizes only winners. All other forms of scoring that you see printed are optional. The Germans, for instance, consider only the team achievements in the complete Olympic program.
>
> This method of scoring gives them the victory, with America second, and Holland third. Take your choice.

At the same time the Philadelphia *Inquirer* recommends certain changes designed to obviate such confusion, as follows:

> The United States excelled in three branches of athletics, track and field contests, swimming and rowing. No other nation did so well. It is futile to say that Germany surpassed us in team competitions. Such a claim depends on applying the "unofficial" point system to each group of contests, as it has been applied to the twenty-two contests within the track and field group. The method is purely arbitrary. If any place system is to be considered, it should scarcely go beyond recognition of first, second and third places, corresponding to the gold, silver, and bronze medals awarded by the Queen.
>
> This juggling of points is not more crude than the present classification of Olympic sports. Why should not the Greco-Roman wrestling bouts won by Germany be coordinated with catch-as-catch-can wrestling won by Finland under a general division of wrestling instead of constituting two distinct departments? To give Germany the team title it is also necessary to treat weight-lifting as a something apart from the weight events of the field and track program. Why should not the modern pentathlon won by Finland go in the same category along with the decathlon, which has been a track and field feature for some time?

Thus we see that the games did not turn out exactly as America hoped they would. All through their progress, according to numerous news dispatches, the spirit of criticism was in evidence.

No event in these games, probably, rouses the popular imagination more than the historic marathon race, battled out this year, Negley Farson writes in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Sun*, among an Algerian mechanic; a boy who runs a newspaper kiosk in Santiago, Chile; a Finn; a salt-drier on a little island off the coast of Japan; and a Chicago taxicab driver. The course is twenty-six miles and 385 yards, Mr. Farson writes, continuing:

> The Algerian mechanic, El Ouafi, finished first; the newspaper vendor, Miguel Plaza, finished second; the Finn, M. B. Matielinen, finished third; the salt-drier, Kanematsu Yamada, finished fourth, and the taxi-driver, Joie Ray, finished fifth.
>
> They ran over the hard, cobbled streets on the outskirts of Amsterdam; they ran fifteen miles along the leafy banks of the Amster River, through little Dutch towns, past motionless fishermen; they ran along dyke roads, through fat Dutch farms, and they seemed to run without tiring.
>
> And it was only when they were back on the hard city streets, with less than three miles to go, that Yamada, the little salt-drier, paused for a glass of water, and that Joie Ray attacked an orange. And it was here that they dropt their watermelon, for like a man-in-the-moon appeared El Ouafi, a strange apparition with a face like the Pharaohs, black hair flying, his body dry and undrenched by sweat, shot past them.
>
> And here, with the smoking tower of the stadium in sight and victory almost within their grasp, came another figure—Miguel Plaza, the newsboy. And it was bad news that he brought to the United States.
>
> Oh! bitter fruit that Joie Ray snatched.
>
> "I tried to make it," he said, lying naked in his dressing-room after the race, "but my legs just couldn't do it. I didn't have it left."
>
> He lay back and sighed: "That darned Jap sure could run."
>
> It was the Jap, Yamada, that Joie had trailed almost all the way around the awful grind, and even in defeat the little salt-drier was the only man he was thinking of.
>
> But even in defeat, Ray was really magnificent, and he had no excuse.
>
> "Naw," he said, "my stomach was all right. What did I do? I ran too slow."

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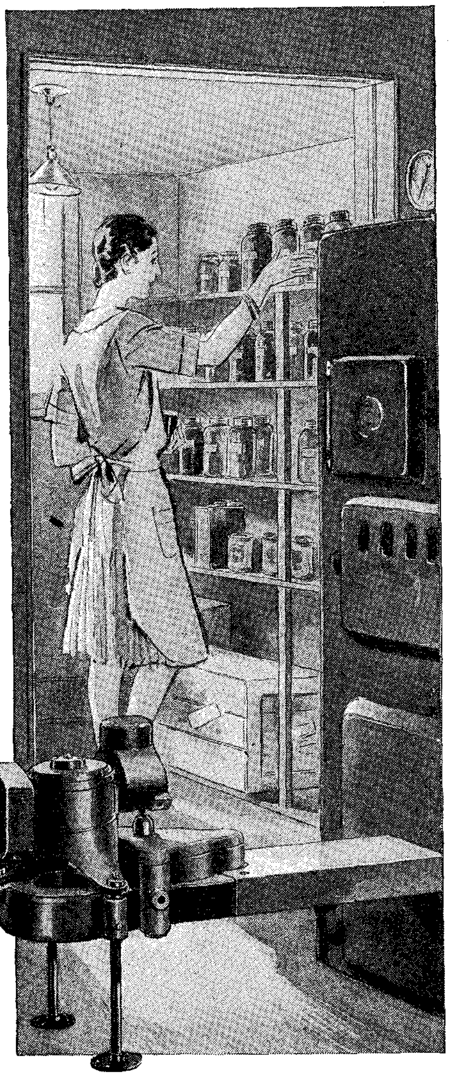

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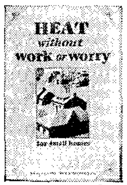

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

THE GRAND OLD LADY OF GOLF

SHE laughed at afternoon naps and knitting when she was sixty-six years of age. "None of it for me," she said, "as long as I can frolic through eighteen holes of golf and top off with a practise session on the side." At sixty-two she trounced Glenna Collett, the then "apparently unbeatable" national champion. Such were the words and performances of Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, who died recently in Philadelphia at the age of sixty-seven, of whose golfing record the New York *World* tells us:

International Newsreel photograph

NO NAPS OR KNITTING

The late Mrs. Fox, whose golfing prowess was the despair of other ladies of the links, liked more strenuous pastimes.

For nearly thirty-two years Mrs. Fox's golf game remained steadily at the top, regardless of the rapid strides made by women golfers as well as the increase in their number. When Mrs. Fox gained national prominence as a golfer, there were only between 100 and 150 women golfers in the United States. She won the Philadelphia National Championship five times, in 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1917.

Of Mrs. Fox's victory over Miss Collett at Belleair Heights, Florida, *The World* says further:

Altho Mrs. Fox had been playing golf long before Miss Collett was born, and was a grandmother at the time, she played the best game of her career on the Florida links. She was forty-two years older than Miss Collett, and the veteran defeated the champion by two and one in the final for title. Miss Collett outdrove her veteran opponent, but not enough to offset the remarkable approaching and putting of the latter.

At that time Mrs. Fox had competed in twenty-four women's championships, qualifying in every one. Her record won a place in the report of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association in 1921. And that was the first time honorable mention was given to any American player not a winner of titles or medals, or a runner-up.

In the national at Midlothian in 1907, Mrs. Fox was seven strokes above low score, and in 1908 at Chevy Chase she was six strokes higher, defeating Miss Harriot Curtis, medalist, and Miss Georgianna Bishop. She lost only 1 down to the ultimate winner, the then Miss Kate Harley.

Mrs. Fox was in a triple tie for low score, in 1909, at Merion, with Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Dorothy Campbell, now Mrs. Hurd.

Regardless of her increasing years, Mrs. Fox, up until her recent illness, kept on playing a game of unfaltering excellence, and only last year she defeated Mrs. S. C. Crobaugh, youthful district champion of Cleveland. She became a grandmother more than sixteen years ago.

Concerning Mrs. Fox's exploits and style the New York *Times* adds these details:

Mrs. Fox's last tournament victory was scored in the Catherine Hallahan Gill Cup foursome tourney at the Whitemarsh Valley Club last year, in which she had as her partner Mrs. G. Henry Stetson. Throughout her years of golfing she depended largely upon her deadly putting and excellent approach shots to underscore an opponent. Her driving was good, but once on the green she played with unfailing precision, frequently holing out twelve- to fifteen-foot putts to win in a crucial match.

Since she first drove a ball from the tee, Mrs. Fox had remained near the top of the official handicapper's list, altho toward the end there were thousands of women golf competitors where there had been a few hundred on all the links in the country at the time of the 1895 championships. Young players looked to her as an eager and infallible counselor in the ways of the game.

In 1911 Mrs. Fox created an invitation tournament for women golfers at her home club, the Huntington Valley, that was to become one of the best-known women's tournaments in the East. She offered a handsome trophy, and named it after her estate, Berthellyn. The leading women players of this country and Great Britain have played in this tournament, the cup having been won by Mrs. Fox herself the second year.

Izs Zaztz Szo?—zIndianapolis, Ind., June 13.zz—(A.P.)—Earl Klzinzczk of Evansville, Indiana, convicted in criminal court on a charge of being an accessory in the attesting of a false affidavit. Thurzsdzay was sentencezd to serve for fzromz one to zthree years in prison.—*Oklahoma paper.*

Miss America Retiring?—For Sale: Peerless Brougham, owned and driven by lady with stream-line body and lots of pep.—*Clinton* (*N. J.*) *paper.*

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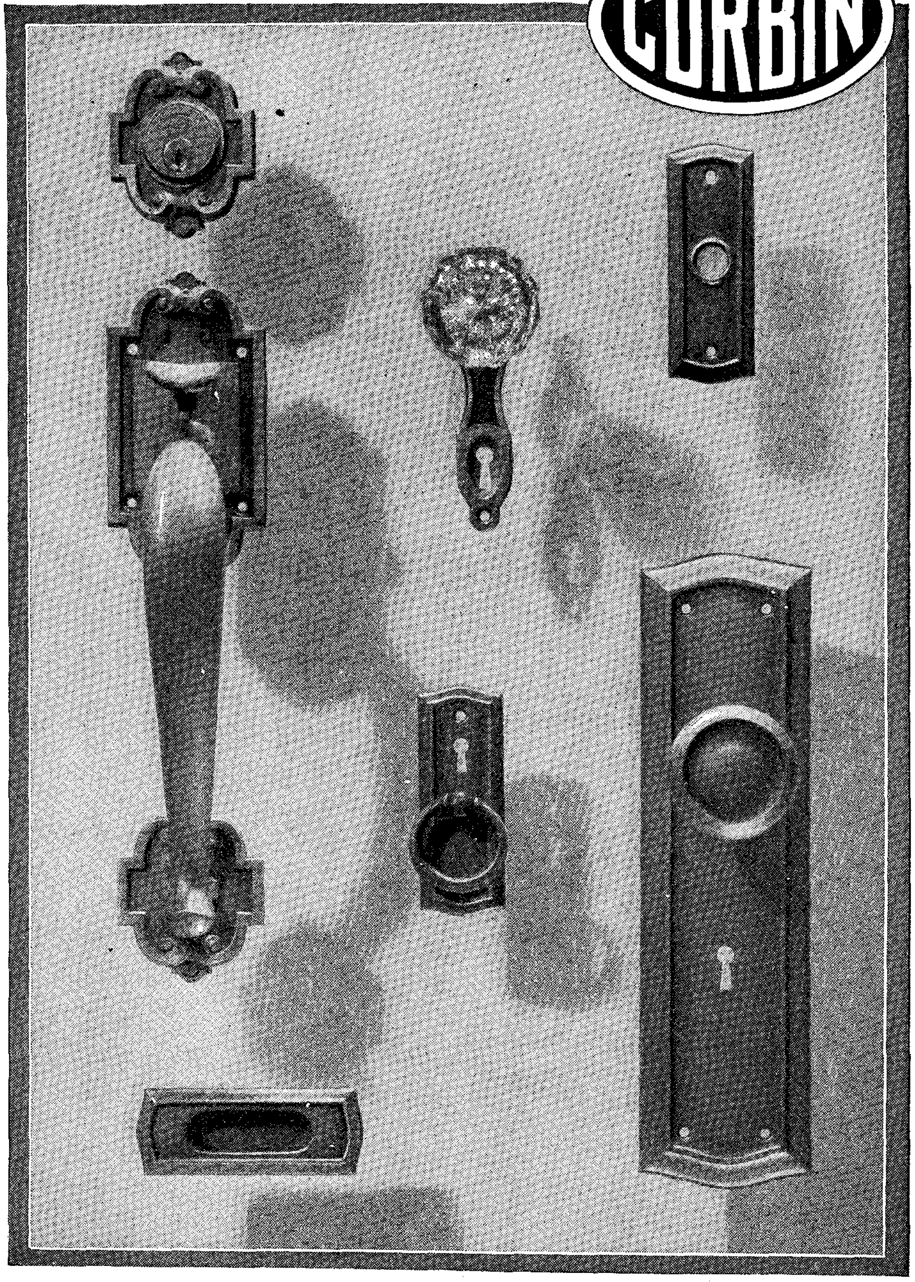

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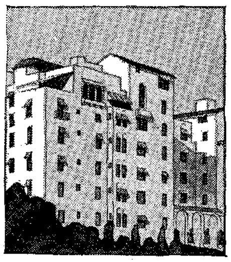

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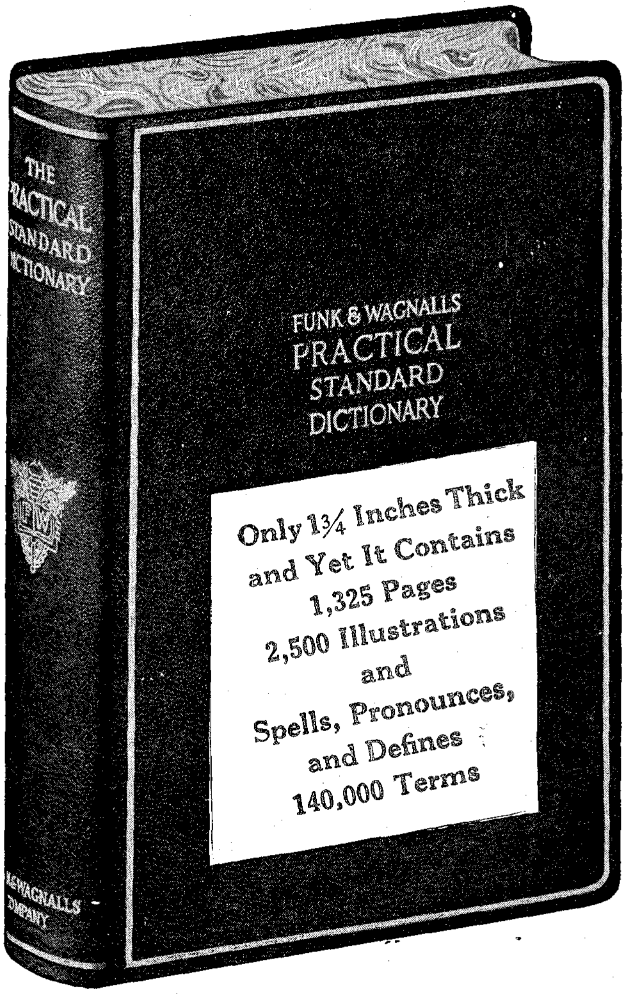
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EUROPE'S NEARLY COMPLETE RETURN to the gold standard is what seems to stand out most prominently in editorial discussion of Spain's establishment of a credit in the United States in order to help stabilize the *peseta*. As in other cases, it is the house of Morgan which is helping a European government to its financial feet. Altho the bankers do not mention any sums in their brief announcement, the New York *Herald Tribune* understands that the amount set aside in New York is $25,000,000, and that "a similar credit has been arranged with the Midland Bank of London, so that Spain will have access to a total of $50,000,000, stabilizing her currency." According to the New York daily:

> A return of the Spanish *peseta* to its original gold parity of 19.3 cents, or revaluation at or around the recent quotation of 16.44 cents, will leave only four European countries which have not returned to gold. Switzerland is to all intent on the gold standard, but Roumania, Jugoslavia, Portugal, and Turkey have not yet formally stabilized their currencies.
>
> Roumania has just contracted for an $80,000,000 loan for the purpose, however, and her announcement of a new basis is expected momentarily, while Turkey has formed a State Bank, backed by proceeds from the sale of jewels of former Sultans, which will pave the way for a return to gold. It is regarded as not improbable that the end of this year will see all nations of Europe on the gold or gold-exchange standard.

It is further explained that Spain is the fourth largest possessor of gold bullion in Europe, having reported a stock of about $520,000,000 recently, which is said to be exceeded only by the holdings of France, England, and Germany. Spain we are told, might have been able to stabilize without the assistance of the Morgan credits. Recently the government has been taking measures to combat the depreciation of the *peseta*, and the impression is given that the unit will be lifted to its gold parity rate of 19.3. Economic and financial conditions in Spain have been improving recently, we read on in *The Herald Tribune*, and this year the Government announced a balanced budget for the first time in eighteen years. Before making the final official return to a gold basis it is thought that the Spanish Government will probably refund its national debt. But whatever the details of Spanish financial stabilization, the writer of this newspaper article is imprest by this further evidence of the part played by the house of Morgan in promoting the post-war financial rehabilitation of Europe. And *The American Banker* takes the opportunity to describe the financing process:

> The credit extended by the Morgan firm is not assumed by that banking house alone, but is distributed through a large group of associated banks and trust companies in different parts of the United States. These institutions subscribe or are allotted certain proportions of the credit.
>
> If the history of past credits of similar character is to be repeated, no actual money transfer will be involved in the transaction, since it is unusual that the foreign bank is compelled to draw on the credit so established. The idea is to forestall any such possibilities. The mere existence of the credit is usually sufficient to justify the foreign bank in going ahead with its proposed plans. The credit runs for a definite term. For it the foreign bank client pays a specified amount of interest. Should it be necessary to use the fund the fee may be larger, but, whether used or not, a service fee is imposed. This constitutes the profit of the banking group extending the credit. When the specified term has expired, the firm of Morgan & Company will receive its fee, and this will be divided pro rata among the participating banks.
>
> The Morgan banking-house has engaged in several very important transactions of this nature. When England was engaged in stabilizing her currency, the Morgan group underwrote $100,000,000 of such credit for the Bank of England. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York participated in a similar amount. The Bank of England never called for the use of the credit established. It is said that several hundred institutions participated with the house of Morgan in the English transaction, and a very fair profit resulted.
>
> One of the first of the large credits granted was $100,000,000 placed at the disposal of the Bank of France, in the spring of 1924, by Morgan & Company, and associates, and arranged for the protection of the franc. That credit, late in 1924, was converted into a long-term bond issue, the proceeds of which were used at times in foreign-exchange operations. When Belgium returned to the gold standard in 1926, it was with the help of an international loan of $100,000,000, of which half was taken in this country by a group headed by Morgan & Company. Credits to Belgium, both by private bankers and by the Federal Reserve Bank, had preceded this move. Last December, an international group, headed in this country by Morgan & Company, advanced $50,000,000 to Italy in connection with the stabilization of the lira, and at the same time the Federal Reserve Bank participated in a credit of $75,000,000 advanced to Italy by the principal central banks of the world. Two years previously the Morgan group had sold a $100,000,000 bond issue here for the Italian Government.
>
> American bankers, with Morgan & Company participating, also sold $110,000,000 of the $200,000,000 German bonds issued when German affairs were reorganized at the inauguration of the Dawes plan in 1924, and the same group have participated in stabilization loans in other parts of Central Europe and South America.
>
> The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has on several different occasions extended floating credits to foreign banks of issue. One was with the National Bank of Belgium, which expired in 1927. In the last year the New York Bank and, it is said, other Federal Reserve banks, participated in similar credits for the Bank of Poland, to assist in the stabilization of Polish currency and also with the Italian Government in stabilizing the *lira*.

The fact that the central banks of European countries have not been utilizing their comparatively large gold reserves for stabilization purposes interests the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which remarks:

> The establishment of foreign credits in connection with the stabilization of the currency arises out of a definite need. The fluctuation and depreciation of the exchanges in almost all European countries after the war left a deep impression on the people, who lost confidence in the local currencies. In order to induce the people to regain confidence in their currency and to destroy speculation an overt act is necessary. The best action that can be taken by any government is to establish a large credit abroad with foreign banks of high standing. Such credits, altho in most cases, as for instance in the case of Great Britain and Belgium, never utilized, exercise a strong psychological influence, and at the same time provide the best means to destroy speculation.

With Europe's return to gold now practically accomplished, the Boston *Herald* thinks "it is easy to minimize the seriousness of the currency situation of a few years ago":

> In reality, it may be said that the prosperity and happiness of the present generation hung in the balance in those chaotic days of unbalanced budgets and depreciating currencies of the immediate post-war period. At that time strong pressure was brought to bear on financiers and statesmen abroad to have those countries solve their currency-stabilization problems without a return to the gold standard. One group of economists, mindful of the increase of American gold reserves from $1,069,766,000 in 1913 to $3,398,632,000 in 1924 ,was heartily in favor of allowing this country "to hold the bag" in respect to gold, while the rest of the world found a new measure of value. Such action on Europe's part would have been extremely hazardous, but little thought seemingly was paid to that. So strong was opinion at that time that Sweden, in returning practically to the gold standard in 1924, the first European country to take this step, was criticized as "tying herself to the apron-string of the Federal Reserve Board."
>
> The United States desired the return to the gold basis, not

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Municipal
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Real Estate
Industrial

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AS THE mason chooses from the many available stones, essentially alike, he is guided by a definite design and plan. The bond buyer, to build a strong investment structure, must use similar care in selection. With his own circumstances in mind, he should consider not merely type of security, but rate of income, maturity, marketability and tax exemption—and choose to fit his needs.

An active business man, desiring to keep his funds liquid, has a special need for marketability. This may narrow his choice to active market issues and short-term bonds. At the same time, he may be in a position to put some part of his funds in higher yielding, less marketable issues. The retired business man, on the other hand, does not have the same need for marketability. He wants maximum return with utmost security. The substantial investor of large income finds it advantageous to confine his selections to issues wholly or partly exempt from taxes.

The professional man needs bonds he can put aside to make his future secure. He may properly include sound issues of good yield and which promise to increase in value. For the woman investor, especially if dependent upon investment income, the first requirement is safety. She cannot afford any risk of principal for sake of higher return.

In building, one protects his interests by employing an architect. The investor secures comparable protection by relying upon a reputable investment house. Its service is not merely the buying and selling of bonds. In a larger sense, its function is aiding the individual investor in the selection of securities to fit his needs. The result of this service, faithfully performed, is a unified structure of investments in which each integral part contributes to the strength and permanence of the whole.

¶ This subject—along with other basic principles to guide investors—is more fully discussed in our booklet, "Essentials of a Sound Investment Policy." *Write for booklet LD-88*

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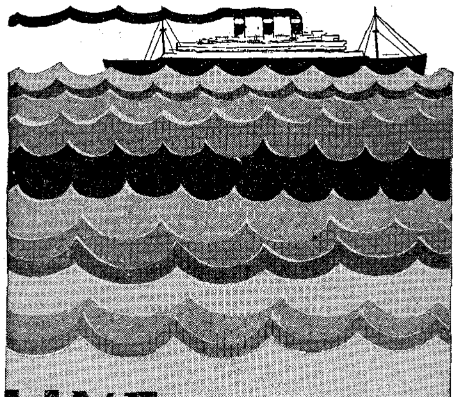

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

only because it was a necessary step in European rehabilitation, but also because failure to do so would have caused serious consequences to this country. Our currency and financial system rested on gold. Had European countries abandoned the standard permanently the value of gold would probably have fallen considerably, and the United States would then have experienced an inflation of prices, with all the accompanying evils, evils much greater than have been generally realized. Moreover, foreign exchange rates would have remained unstable, and the gold debt of Europe to the United States would have been reduced in value through a fall in the purchasing power of gold. We would have been gold poor. The practise of sound economic doctrine has restored practically the entire world to our standard of gold, and all nations will probably have increasing future prosperity in consequence.

"SOMEWHERE THE SUN IS SHINING"

OR, in other words, as Mr. A. W. Shaw remarks in *The Magazine of Business* (Chicago), there is always good business somewhere in the United States. When business men ask the question, "How's business?" they should add the two words, "and where?" to guard against unjustified talk of general depression or universal prosperity. The fact that a certain percentage of optimistic answers to "How's business?" will always be obtained when a nation-wide questioning is made, seems to Mr. Shaw not only interesting but "exceedingly important":

> For instance, it is important because it indicates that any business operating nationally may be able to find "good business" even during periods of bad business, simply by searching out the areas in which "How's business?" is being answered optimistically. Of course the product involved might in certain specific instances be so specialized that this would not be true, but in the majority of instances a searching out of the active areas would yield helpful results.
>
> Again, this fact that there is always some "good business" in this country is important because it demonstrates what a charge of dynamite lurks in any general statement that business as a whole is either "good" or "bad." Here we have, it seems to me, another one of those generalities regarding business which we hear day in and day out, but which will not stand up under sensible analysis.
>
> As a matter of fact, it is impossible to answer "How's business?" usefully—in respect to the entire country—without pointing out that in certain lines and localities business is good, while in others it is the opposite, the result being an average of this or that. And, furthermore, that average is not likely to apply exactly to any specific locality or line any more logically than would an average from weather statistics showing that the national average rainfall amounts to one inch on the first day of April, indicate that the residents of Sandusky should get out their umbrellas on April first.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

NOW that the United States has recognized the Nationalist régime as the *de facto* government of China, it is interesting to notice what the Nationalist authorities are doing to put China on a sound financial basis. Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, who was in China not long ago, calls attention to the huge financial and economic program undertaken by the rulers at Nanking. To carry out this, he says, they will need to begin promptly and continue faithfully and long—"but they are going at the matter in the right way." The first item in the program was an economic and financial conference which recently concluded an eight-day session with what Dr. Jenks considers most encouraging results:

> It adopted detailed regulations to improve the financial administration; to eliminate graft—heretofore enormous; to increase the authority of the Finance Ministry, an extremely important provision; and in other ways to develop the resources and trade. One outstanding provision authorizes the Ministry of Finance to direct provincial fiscal affairs, the delegates promising to remit revenues unfailingly to Nanking, even Canton being held to this regulation despite its request to be allowed to withhold its share for one year to enable it to recover somewhat from the military demands of the last two years.
>
> A new schedule of taxes was agreed upon, including levies on new products and exemption of others in order to encourage certain home industries. A new tariff schedule was adopted to prepare for tariff autonomy January 1, 1929. New banking regulations were adopted, establishing a national bank and providing for a unified national coinage. Also provision was made for farm loan banks.
>
> Further recommendations were adopted to improve communications, to disband part of the armies, to develop commerce, and many other like proposals. All these are to be carried out as soon as possible.

When this writer was in China, he goes on to tell us in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, Mr. T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance, said that all due regard was being paid to foreign obligations. Some of these obligations are secured by the Salt-Gabelle, the organization which collects and distributes the very important tax on salt. Mr. Soong was at that time, as far as he was able, restoring to their positions former European and Chinese administrators under the old English service. Since then Peking has fallen, and Dr. Jenks thinks there is every reason "to believe that the entire force administering the Salt-Gabelle is now in good working order." Much more important is the Chinese Customs Service, which until the last year and a half has been under the supervision of Sir Francis Aglen, the English Customs Inspector-General. He was removed last February by the Peking government, and another man appointed. The territory under Nanking's supervision has been in charge of another English expert. Now that the two parts of China have been united, the identity of the Inspector-General is still uncertain, but there is no doubt in Dr. Jenks's mind "that for the present the Inspector-General will be an Englishman, and that the service will be conducted as before." As Dr. Jenks continues hopefully:

> It is noteworthy also that even during the period of fighting, the Post-office Department was managed as one. Letters posted in Peking, tho they could not go through on the railroad, were sent regularly by steamer to Shanghai and elsewhere throughout the country, the postage stamps being good everywhere in the country. Likewise letters posted in other sections of the country went through to the territory dominated by Peking.
>
> There are still other sources of revenue that have now been united. There is the stamp tax, the wine and tobacco taxes, and the land tax.
>
> Judging from the energetic way in which up to the present time the Minister of Finance is taking hold of the question, it will be only a short time until the income of the nation will be put on a unified basis so far as the central government is concerned, and the local taxes will probably be collected in an orderly manner something after the fashion of the older days, with, of course, the improvements that would normally be made.

Aside from these financial matters, it is pointed out that the Nanking Minister of Public Works is taking steps to organize his department effectively, and a Committee of Reconstruction is at work, "so that there seems no question that the new government is undertaking in a broadminded conservative way the enormous task not only of reconstruction, but in many cases of construction."

Puss! Puss! Puss!—A grammar-school boy handed in the following composition on "cats."

"Cats that's meant for little boys to maul and tease is called Maultese cats. Some cats is reckernized by how quiet their purrs is and these is named Purrsian cats. The cats what has very bad tempers is called Angorie cats, and cats with deep feelins is called Feline cats. I don't like cats."—*Church Life.*

Classified News.—CALLER—"Look here, I want to see you about this paragraph announcing my resignation from the Chamber of Commerce."

EDITOR—"But it's quite true, isn't it?"

CALLER—"Quite. But I should like you to explain why you've printed it under 'Public Improvements.'"—*Good Hardware.*

Delicious Appetizer.—

Said a man-eating shark to his mate,
As they lay in the seaweed so shady,
"Altho I'm a man-eating shark
I would not object to a lady."—*Judge.*

Page Sandino.—Down in Nicaragua they call Uncle Sam "*El Tio Sam.*" At least, that's one of the things they call him.—*Life.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 8.—Japan replies to China's denunciation of the Chinese-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1896 by saying that she will not permit the treaty to be summarily canceled.

Maurice Drouhin, noted French aviator, and his aid are killed in a crash of the new tri-motored plane designed for transoceanic flight.

Stefan Raditch, Croatian peasant leader, who was shot recently during a debate in the Belgrade Parliament, dies of his wound. He was fifty-five.

August 9.—A thousand people are reported killed, hundreds injured, and six villages destroyed by an eruption, August 4, of the volcano, Roktinda, on the island of Paloeweh, Dutch East Indies.

August 10.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Foreign Minister, delivers an ultimatum to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, notifying him that Japan strongly objects to the three Eastern provinces of Manchuria becoming reconciled with the Chinese Nationalist Government.

August 13.—A dispatch states that Chang Hsueh-liang, Military Governor of Mukden, has unconditionally accepted Japan's "advice" that he refrain from placing Manchuria under the domination of the Nanking Nationalists.

A dispute between Great Britain and China over the Nanking outrages of March, 1927, is announced settled, the Nanking Government apologizing for the affair and undertaking to punish the guilty, while the British Government agrees to negotiations on treaty revision.

August 15.—The Jugoslavian Parliament ratifies by a majority of one vote the Nettuno conventions with Italy.

DOMESTIC

August 8.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company transmits moving-pictures by radio at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the first time in history.

George E. Brennan, Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, dies in a hospital in Chicago. He was sixty-three.

August 9.—William F. Varney, of Rockville Center, Long Island, is officially notified of his nomination for President by the Prohibition party, and accepts.

Twelve people are reported dead from the heat in the Chicago district.

August 11.—Herbert Hoover is officially notified at Palo Alto, California, of his nomination for President by the Republican party, and accepts.

Several hundred persons are reported homeless and one dead as the result of heavy rains in the Spartanburg district of South Carolina.

August 13.—For the first time in history an amphibian airplane is used to save time in delivering transatlantic mail when such a plane is catapulted from the deck of the *Ile de France* when the ship is 450 miles from the port of New York, the plane landing at Quarantine four hours later. French line officials claim a twenty-hour improvement on the customary service.

August 14.—Strike-balloting begins among 70,000 trainmen and conductors on Western railroads. The dispute concerns wages and working conditions.

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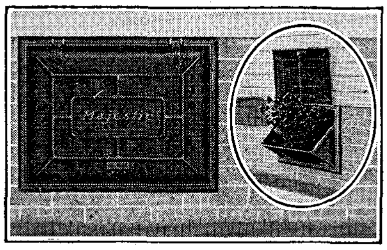

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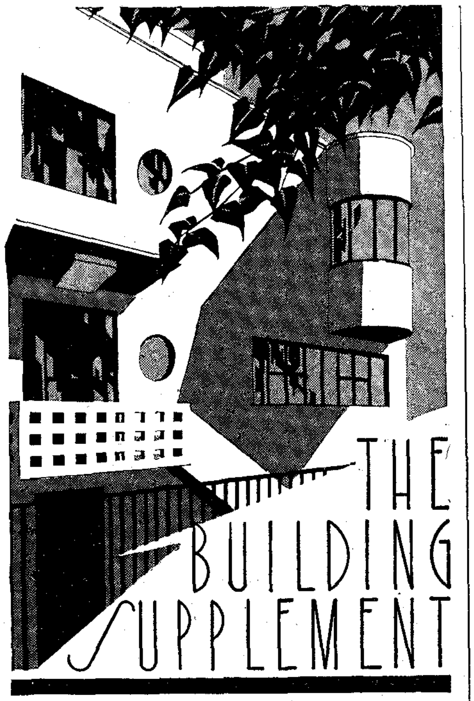

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

kidnaper, kidnapper.—"M. C. H.," Jacksonville, Fla.—The word *kidnapper* is a variant form of *kidnaper*. This word is derived from the Icelandic *kidh* meaning *kid*, plus *nap*, a variant of *nab*, plus the suffix *-er*, meaning the *doer* of an action.

Niagara.—"E. R.," New York City.—The commonly accepted meaning of *Niagara* is "thundering water." The word is said to be a corruption of the Iroquois *Jorakare*, which means the same thing, but there has been much speculation about even this.

Being of Iroquoian origin, the earliest form we have of the name is that found in "The Jesuit Relation" for 1641. There it is written *Onguiaahra*, perhaps a misprint for *Ong-nia-hra*, and it is made the name of a neutral town and of the river which to-day bears the designation *Niagara*. In an earlier edition of the same book (1640) we have *Ong-nia-rah-ro-non*, signifying "the people of Ongniarah." The Iroquois and their peoples apply the name to the place whereon the village of Youngstown, Niagara County, now stands.

In "The History of Canada," compiled in 1660, by Franciscus Creuxius, S. J., the falls of Niagara are called *Ongiara Catarractes*, but the most probable derivation, however, is from the Iroquoian word which, in Onondaga and Seneca, becomes *O'hnia'ga* and in Tuscarora, *U'hnia'ka'r*, which signify "bisected bottom-land."

nine tailors; plus fours.—"F. W. G.," Minneapolis, Minn.—(1) In regard to the maxim, "It takes nine tailors to make a man," the explanation offered by Brewer in the new edition of his work, recently published, is not satisfactory. He states that the expression is merely one of contempt at the expense of tailors, pointing out that they are such feeble folk that it would take nine of them to make a man of average height and strength, because the natural position of a tailor cramps him, and is not conducive to good development. Brewer adds, however, that *tailor* is probably a corruption of *teller*, a teller being a stroke on a bell at a funeral, three being given for a child; six for a woman, and nine for a man. The son of a tailor who wrote "Evan Harrington" makes great play with the expression in that work. The Countess de Saldar, whose father's occupation was that of a tailor, dreaded its being known and she renounced the world, turning her sight toward realms where caste was unknown, and she would feel no shame at being a tailor's daughter. "The Countess paused, and like a lady about to fire off a gun, appeared to tighten her nerves, crying out rapidly—'Shop! Shears! Geese! Cabbage! Snip! Nine to a man!'" But this is too playful to be taken seriously.

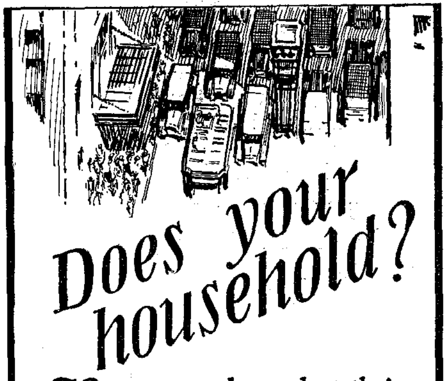
The phrase originated in an old English song when the tailors specialized as much as they do to-day. It arose probably from the number of tailors required to make a suit of clothes. The first took the measure, the second cut the cloth, the third basted it, the fourth fitted it, the fifth lined it, the sixth sewed it, the seventh buttonholed it, the eighth buttoned it, and the ninth sold it. In 1607 the proverb ran "They say three tailors go to make a man." Dekker, the dramatist, increases this by saying "I am sure I had four tailors and a half to the making of me thus." But the original proverb, according to Shakespeare, 1605, was "The tailor makes the man." By 1651 the number had increased to nine tailors, and we have reference to this in Cleveland's poems. Butler in "Hudibras" in 1663 reemphasized the nine; Scott in his letters in 1819 played upon the phrase: "They say it takes nine tailors to make a man—apparently one is sufficient to ruin him."

(2) *Plus fours* are defined as: "Knickerbockers, cut very full and bagging below the knees." The explanation of the *four* is given as embracing four inches more than is really necessary in the breadth of the knickerbockers by some tailors, and four inches longer than is necessary in length by others.

pass the buck.—"J. G.," Summerton, S. C.—This phrase means "to shift the responsibility: from the practise in card-playing of laying an object on the table before a player as a reminder of his turn to deal, then passing it to the next dealer."

shooting one's cuffs.—"C. M. C.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—The practise of "shooting one's cuffs" is very common among the English. When a gentleman "shoots his cuffs," he invariably wants to show that he has a shirt on, and he feels that this is the best way to impress the fact upon his friends. It is a vulgar practise, but once upon a time, Englishmen "shot their cuffs" somewhat after the same style as they stuck their thumbs into the armholes of their vests and looked complacently on all around, particularly when speaking in public. To-day the hands have left the armholes for the pocket-holes. *Shooting one's cuffs* is done by holding on to the cuffs, and projecting the arms forward, thus causing the coat-sleeves to recede.

The World moves on schedule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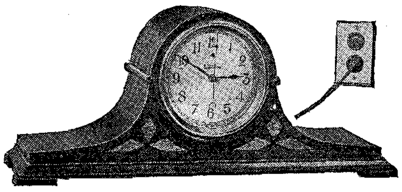

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Auto Suggestion.—"What shall I do to keep from falling in love?"

"Try pricing apartments."—*Montreal Star.*

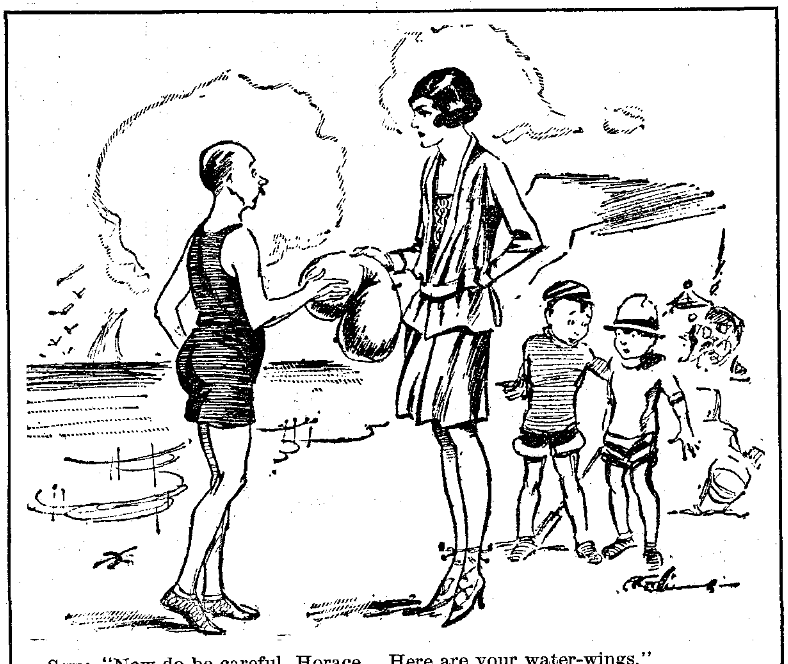
Peak of the Crime Wave.—Three bandits within the hall blared the rival strains of "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," and "California, Here I Come."—*Seattle paper.*

Smelt Much Powder.—We are not greatly concerned over the fact that American girls in 1927 spent three times as much for cosmetics as Uncle Sam did for his Army. The girls won more battles than the Army did.—*Arkansas City Traveler.*

Somebody Loved Him.—Lost—Brown, blue and tan shepherd dog, one glass eye, lame back foot.—*Mountain Home (Ida.) paper.*

The Logic of It.—We asked an ex-Navy man whether he thought sailors should be called gobs. "Why not?" he said. "They are gobs, ain't they?"—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Debtor's Purgatory.—Alexandria.—City Collector Taylor was to post the names of delinquent taxpayers to-day. These will be published in the local paper, June 22, and offered for sale July 3, if still delinquent.—*Washington (D. C.) Daily News.*



SHE: "Now do be careful, Horace. Here are your water-wings."
YOUNGSTER (overhearing): "Look, Ted, here's a bloke going to fly the Atlantic."

—*Everybody's Weekly* (London).

Put Him on Stilts.—"So you're lost, little man? Why didn't you hang onto your mother's skirt?"

YOUNGSTER—"Couldn't reach it."—*Texas Ranger.*

Next!—Joseph Devlin and Maj. William Redmond are among those mentioned as candidate for the seat of T. P. O'Connor, the "Lather of the House of Commons."—*Calexico (Cal.) paper.*

Speaking of Self-service.—It would be a great help toward keeping the churchyard in good order if others would follow the example of those who clip the grass on their own graves.—*Credited by the Boston Transcript to "parish paper."*

Turkey Trot.—Broadalbin, (A.P.)—Mrs. Fred Foss and son, John, Mrs. George Lasher, Mrs. James Hare and Miss Annabel Martin motored to Gloversville yesterday and spent the afternoon hopping.—*Gloversville (N. Y.) paper.*

Touching Fidelity.—MAE—"Since you have broken your engagement to Jim because your feelings toward him aren't the same, why do you keep his ring?"

MABEL—"Because my feelings toward the ring are still the same as ever!"—*Christian Leader.*

Sweet Simplicity.—The bride's only garment was a pearl pin of her mother's.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*

Getting on the Band-wagon.—"Women are superior in Tibet." Well, that makes it unanimous.—*Louisville Times.*

Scrambled Dates.—"Do you love me, darling?"

"Of course I do, Harry."

"Harry? My name's Sam."

"Why, so it is! I keep thinking to-day is Monday."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Why Not Squash It?—CONGRESS ASKED TO PRODICATE PINK BOLL WORM—*Head-lines in the Washington (D. C.) United States Daily.*

Who's Who in Bargain Land.—SHOP-GIRL (to another behind the counter, as a customer comes in)—"Mamie, will you wait on this woman?" (Then to the customer.) "This lady will wait on you."—*Life.*

Two-edged Compliment.—"Mummy, isn't that monkey like Grandpa?"

"Hush, darling! You mustn't say things like that."

"But the monkey can't understand, can he, mummy?"—*Jabberwock.*

So Careless.—

Lives of great men all remind us,
As their pages o'er we turn,
That we're apt to leave behind us,
Letters that we ought to burn.

—*London Opinion.*

Big Bill.—WORLD'S BIGGEST porker owned by William ——— of Leigh, Nebraska, who weighs 1,245 pounds and measures seven feet, eight inches from the tip of his tail to the end of his snout.—*Picture caption in the Miami Daily News.*

Business Opportunity.—Cashier, experienced unlifted securities.—*Ad in the Newark Evening News.*

Brain Tonic.—Hopeless Harriet thinks THE LITERARY DIGEST is something you take to prevent distress after meals, and she isn't so far from right in case you have partaken only of food for thought.—*Buffalo (Evening News.*

Popping Right Out.—A Huge Seven-Foot Illuminated Balloon—Richly colored, floats majestically away, followed by the eyes of all spectators.—*Iowa fireworks circular.*

Reticence Record—H. L. Loveless testified in his suit for divorce that his wife had kept silent for fourteen months. This beats the previous record of fourteen seconds held jointly by several women.—*Boston Transcript.*

Pass the Thermometer.—Less than a week in advance of the gathering of the national Democracy, he issued a statement in which he declared that Governor Smith was opposed to Prohibition and stood for temperature.—*Laramie Republican-Boomerang.*

Ask Dad, He Knows.—A young man arrived home after having received the degree of M. A. for graduate work at college.

"I suppose Robert will be looking for a Ph. D. next," said a friend of the family to the father.

"No," was the reply, "he will be looking for a J. O. B."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Girls, Can You Resist This?—

I never ran around and drank
A lot of beer,
I never robbed a baby's bank,
So it seems queer
That I should be destined to live
My life alone;
When some nice girl could surely give
Me moral tone.

I wish I knew some girl on whom
I could depend,
One who knew how to use a broom
And who could mend
My shirts and socks and underwear
When they are torn;
It's really more than I can bear
I'm so forlorn.

There must be some girl on this earth
To heed my plea,
Someone to bring a little mirth
And joy to me.
Give me a blonde or you can make
It a brunette,
I'm not particular, I'll take
What I can get.

—*Van H. Eshelman, in the Albany Knickerbocker Press.*